The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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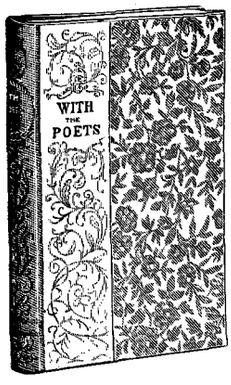

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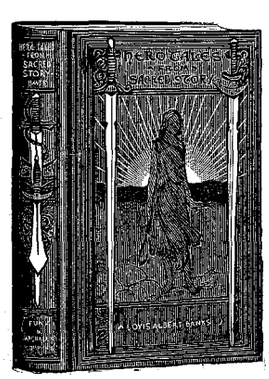

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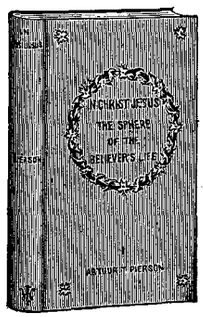

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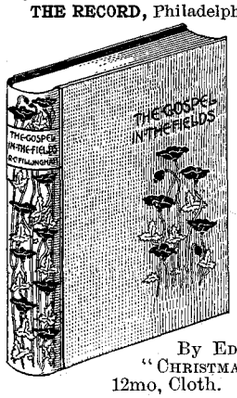

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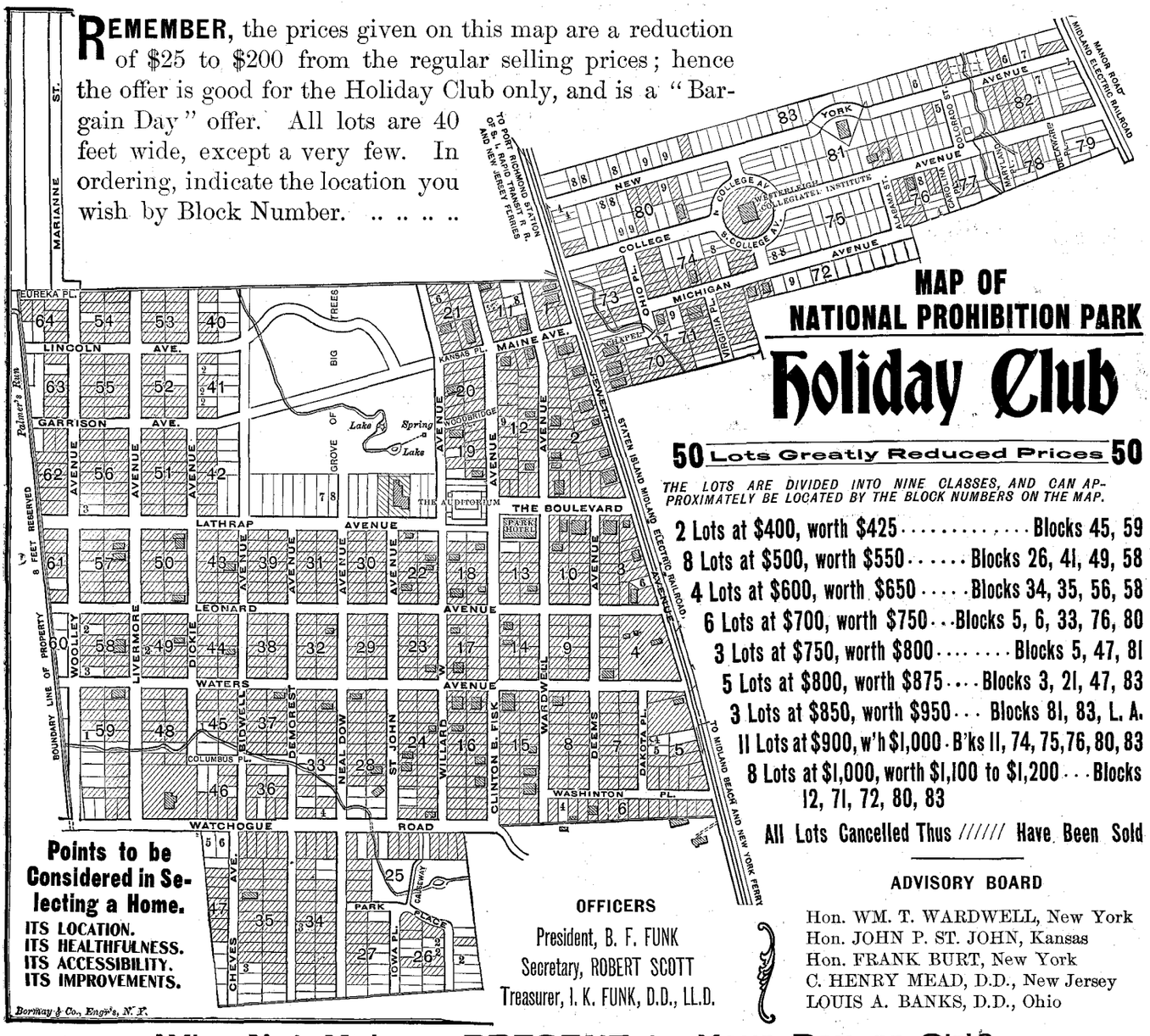

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8 Lots at $500, worth $550 ..... Blocks 26, 41, 49, 58
4 Lots at $600, worth $650 ..... Blocks 34, 35, 56, 58
6 Lots at $700, worth $750 ... Blocks 5, 6, 33, 76, 80
3 Lots at $750, worth $800 ..... Blocks 5, 47, 81
5 Lots at $800, worth $875 .... Blocks 3, 21, 47, 83
3 Lots at $850, worth $950 ... Blocks 81, 83, L. A.
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

McKINLEY ON NATIONAL FRATERNITY AND AMERICAN CAPACITY.

WHEN President McKinley declared to the legislature of Georgia that the time had come for the North to share with the South in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers, the sentiment aroused unfettered enthusiasm among his auditors. The speech containing this suggestion was made by the President last week upon the occasion of his visit to Atlanta to participate in the Peace Jubilee held in that city. He said:

"It is an uncommon pleasure to be thus greeted by these representatives of the State of Georgia, and it affords me much gratification to be here and rejoice with you over the signing of the treaty of peace with Spain.

"Sectional lines no longer mar the map of the United States. Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other. Fraternity is the national anthem, sung by a chorus of forty-five States and our territories at home and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common atlas of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace with new glories which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. What cause we have for rejoicing, saddened only by the fact that so many of our brave men fell on field or sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others returning bringing wounds and disease from which they will long suffer! The memory of the dead will be a precious legacy, and the disabled will be the nation's care.

"A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers as we have always done will never lack defenders. The national cemeteries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead as well as the living have our love. What an army of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept!

"Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valor. And while, when these graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, the differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

"The cordial feeling which now happily exists between the North and South prompts this gracious act, and if it needed further justification it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of these heroic dead.

"What a glorious future awaits us if unitedly, wisely, and bravely we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity!"

A second speech, delivered by President McKinley as a part of the Jubilee program, contained a number of utterances upon national policy as follows:

"That [the American] flag has been planted in two hemispheres, and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?

"The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a President, or a Congress, but of the people. The peace we have won is not a selfish truce of arms, but one whose conditions presage good to humanity. The domains secured under the treaty yet to be passed upon by the Senate came to us not as the result of a crusade of conquest, but as the reward of temperate, faithful, and fearless response to the call of conscience, which could not be disregarded by a liberty-loving and Christian people. We have so borne ourselves in the conflict and in our intercourse with the powers of the world as to escape complaint or complication and to give universal confidence of our high purpose and unselfish sacrifices for a struggling people.

"The task is not fulfilled. Indeed, it is only just begun. The most serious work is still before us. And every energy of heart and mind must be bent and the impulses of partizanship subordinated to its faithful execution. This is the time for earnest, not faint hearts. New occasions teach new duties. Meeting these conditions hopefully and facing them bravely and wisely is to be the mightiest test of American virtue and capacity. Without abandoning past limitations, traditions, and principles, but by meeting present opportunities and obligations, we shall show ourselves worthy of the great trusts which civilization has imposed upon us. The glories of war can not be dimmed, but the result will be incomplete and unworthy of us unless supplemented by civil victories, harder, possibly, to win, in their way no less indispensable. American capacity has triumphed over all in the past. Apparent dangers have been averted or avoided, and our own history shows that progress has come so naturally and steadily on the heels of new and grave responsibilities that as we look back upon the acquisitions of territory by our fathers we are filled with wonder that any doubt could have existed or any apprehension could have been felt for the wisdom of their action or their capacity to grapple with the then untried and mighty problems.

"The republic is to-day larger, stronger, and better prepared than ever before for wise and profitable development in new directions and along new lines, and if the minds of our own people are still disturbed by perplexed and anxious doubts, in which all of us have shared, and still share, the genius of American civilization will, I believe, be found both original and creative and capable of subserving all the great interests which shall be confided to our keeping. Forever in the right, following the best impulses and clinging to high purposes, using properly and within right limits our power and opportunities, honorable reward must inevitably follow. The outcome can not be in doubt. We could have avoided all the difficulties that lie across the pathway of the nation if a few months ago we had coldly ignored the piteous appeals of the starving and oppressed inhabitants of Cuba. If we had blinded ourselves to the conditions so near our shores and

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turned a deaf ear to our suffering neighbors, the issue of territorial expansion in the Antilles and the East Indies would not have been raised. But could we have justified such a course? Is there any one who would now declare another to have been the better course? With less humanity and less courage on our part, the Spanish flag, instead of the Stars and Stripes, would still be floating at Cavite, at Ponce, and at Santiago, and a chance in the race of life would be wanting to millions of human beings who to-day call this nation noble, and who I trust will live to call it blessed.

"Thus far we have done our supreme duty. Shall we now, when the victory won in war is written in the treaty of peace and the civilized world applauds and waits in expectation, turn timidly away from the duties imposed upon the country by its own great deeds? And when the mists fade away, and we see with clearer vision, may we not go forth rejoicing in a strength which has been employed solely for humanity and always been tempered with justice and mercy, confident of our ability to meet the exigencies which await us, because confident that our course is one of duty and our cause that of right?"

Chief interest attaches to the reception given President McKinley's utterances by the press of the South. The general attitude is a critical one. A number of papers content themselves with a mere reporting of the speeches under headlines like "Ringing the Changes," etc. In Atlanta, *The Constitution* (Captain Howells' paper) asserts that "a mere peace jubilee would be forgotten; but the jubilee of peace, unity, and fraternity will pass into history." That paper paid this tribute to the President's reference to Confederate graves:

"The idea of the President is most felicitous, and most felicitous because it comes from him. A federal soldier, who fought for the Union through the long four years of strife; whose campaigning led him up to the yawning intrenchments of the very city in which he speaks, he had a right to speak for the men upon whose shoulders rests the victory of that occasion. As a Republican, and a man of Northern birth, representing the dominant section—when there were sections—and the dominant party, as it came out of the war, he is qualified to speak for the men who answered the call of Abraham Lincoln and for those Americans who saw their duty from another side than that which was presented to us. As President of the United States, one who had camped upon tented field, placed in office by the Republican Party through votes cast almost solidly for him in the Northern States, it was the height of patriotism for him to set aside, as emergency dictated, every feeling of partizanship, of rivalry, or of personal antagonism, and to speak to Americans, whether their fate be cast upon the Great Lakes, within sound of Pacific shores, or along the coast of the South Atlantic."

The Atlanta *Journal* (Hoke Smith's paper) says that the people of the South

"will always remember his kind and sympathetic words and honor him for his non-sectional patriotism. But the people of Georgia and the South, much as they respect and admire President McKinley as a man, are not willing to follow him in his advocacy of territorial expansion and the adoption of a colonial policy. They recall the fact that when our country went to war with Spain it was for the distinctly declared purpose of serving the cause of humanity and with an emphatic disclaimer that it was a war for an increase of our power or territory. They believe in sticking to the letter of the contract."

The same issue of *The Journal* contains a number of paragraphs from Mr. Bryan's anti-expansion interview, set in black type and scattered over the editorial page.

Some Republican papers in the "border States" indulge in enthusiastic praise. The Baltimore *American* says, "President McKinley is the Abraham Lincoln of the new era." The Louisville *Commercial* says:

"No more fitting occasion for such an utterance could have been devised. Into no more generous or loyal hearts could such an appeal to national brotherhood have fallen. To no chief magistrate of the United States has it been given to exceed President McKinley in promoting concord among the American people."

But the Richmond *Dispatch* (Dem.), under the editorial caption "Presidential Cozening," remarks:

"Now, these utterances were well calculated to elicit enthusiasm. But they were also calculated to set people to thinking. If our flag is to continue to float in two hemispheres, a great standing army and the creation of hundreds upon hundreds of new civil offices will be necessities. That would increase immensely the Presidential patronage in the matter of making or bestowing both civil and military appointments. And since the South made common cause with the North in fighting the war, and has Mr. McKinley's word for it that we are in truth a reunited nation, isn't it natural for the South to look to the President for full consideration of this section in distributing the spoils incident to the consummation of his policy?—provided, of course, the South gives adherence to that policy. We rather think so.

"Yes. We repeat that we believe the President means the pleasant things he is saying to the Southern people. At the same time, we imagine, we shall be pardoned by all thoughtful readers of his speeches for entertaining the suspicion that on his tour he is trying to put in some blows for imperialism—and the Republican Party."

The Wilmington, N. C., *Star*, among Southern Democratic papers, praises the President's utterances the most highly. One editorial, entitled "A Grand Speech," contains this paragraph:

"There may be some who will attribute this magnanimous utterance partly, at least, to politics. Possibly this may have had some influence, but we have no doubt that he was thoroughly sincere in what he said, for there is very little rancor in McKinley's heart, altho in the past he as a representative Republican has stood with his party in support of harsh and extreme legislation to be applied to the South. But since he has become President he has shown no sectionalism and no narrow-mindedness. The emergencies by which he has been confronted during the past year have thrown him into more direct contact with representative Southerners, and given him a better insight into Southern character. Leaning to a great extent on their cooperation and counsel, he learned to appreciate their loyalty and profit by their counsel."

A second editorial in the same paper refers to the silence concerning Southern elections and franchise legislation in the President's recent message, and says:

"Taking this silence and connecting it with these last utterances, so broadly national and breathing such a kindly, fraternal spirit toward the South, it is significant and we think somewhat discouraging to the extremists who hoped for Presidential support in carrying out their schemes against the South."

We group below a number of Southern comments:

"It is to be hoped that Mr. McKinley's itinerary through the South will open his eyes and enlarge his views, that the warm receptions he will receive will touch his heart and dispose him to deal more gently hereafter with Southern sensibilities, and even prejudices, but until we see practical evidences of such a conversion, we need not become too enthusiastic nor demonstrative over his platitudes about the disappearance of sectionalism!"—*The Post (Dem.), Houston, Texas.*

"There has been a good deal of gush about reconciliation until the theme has become trite, but this utterance from President McKinley, a Republican and an ex-Union soldier, is authoritative. It marks the end, not only of sectional ill-feeling, but of sectional mistrust."—*The Banner (Dem.), Nashville.*

"Even if his suggestions do not have much of a practical result, McKinley will still be a gainer, for he has put a sympathetic finger on a soft spot in the hearts of Southern men and women, and by doing so has laid them under an obligation to which they will not cease to give grateful recognition. . . . If President McKinley would win the South to himself and make the obligation under which his kindly words have laid this part of the country complete, he would not only stop appointing negroes from this time forth to federal offices among the Southern people, but he would undo as far as possible the mischief which he has already done by a seemingly defiant disregard of Southern sentiment in this important particular. It would not benefit either him or us, if with

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his hand he were to outrage while with his lips he blesses."—*The Times-Democrat* (*Dem.*), *New Orleans.*

"Resting their case on precedent, the Pharisees had all the better of the argument when they questioned the possibility of anything good coming out of Nazareth. Likewise if the light of the past is the best lamp for the future, it requires some stretching of the mantle of charity to make it cover that speech delivered at Atlanta by the President. Fine words butter no parsnips and actions speak louder than words. The politician does not hesitate to play on the most sacred memories to gain that which is sweet to his soul—cheers and tears—and when Atlanta recovers from her attack of hysterics she will be in the proper frame of mind to weigh the President's platitudes for just what they are worth."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Louisville.*

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* (*Dem.*) says:

"We suppose it is our duty, under all the circumstances, to express thanks for the kindly way the President spoke of the South and the Southern people when at Atlanta, but if we candidly ask ourselves what we think about it we have to confess that we are sorry that we are in a position to be addressed in that strain. He speaks the speech of forgiveness; he tells us that we have shown by our actions that we are loyal, and that, so far as the North is concerned, there is a willingness to forget the remoter past for the sake of the heroes of the recent past. He speaks in sympathetic manner of our soldier dead, and says they represent American valor, and that the care of their graves should be the common charge upon the treasury of the nation. The President has gone far along the path that leads to reconciliation, and has said words that no other Northern man since the time of Grant has had the heart to say, and we make recognition of his liberality, for it is liberality in him, when looked at from his standpoint. Let us, however, without carping or complaining, look at the matter from ours. We can not admit that we of the South did anything for which we are to be forgiven, but, on the contrary, we claim that we were true to the laws and principles of the Union while the North was not. Being in the minority we were overpowered and our action condemned, but the verdict was one of force and not of right. Some of us are disposed to shout with delight, and even cry with joy, as the old Confederate at Atlanta did when he heard the President's words, but we have had a hard time, and are like prisoners released from jail, who are easily overwhelmed by their emotions. Let the generations to come be the judge of the matter! When the North recognizes the fidelity of the South to the Constitution, and that the Southern people are not only loyal now but have ever been foremost in loyalty; when the Northern people cease to assume the attitude of right and to put us in the wrong; when they refrain from speaking to us as to children who have erred through ignorance and now are forgiven because we show signs of improvement in manners and morals, then we shall see the sectional lines mentioned by President McKinley disappear. We know that to-day they exist quite as clearly defined as ever, and that they must exist so long as the North continues to misjudge us and our part in the nation's history."

CHICACO'S FIGHT OVER FRANCHISES.

FOR some time past the city of Chicago has been in turmoil over the proposed extension of street-railway franchises for a term of fifty years. It will be remembered that, despite a spectacular demonstration of public hostility, the state legislature about a year and a half ago passed the so-called Allen law, which authorized cities to grant such extensions. The claim has been persistently made that $1,000,000 was paid by promoters of that law to secure its enactment. Under this law an ordinance was introduced in the Chicago councils for the extension of franchises for fifty years, authorizing five-cent fares for at least twenty years, and grading compensation to the city from one half of 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. on gross earnings. None of the present franchises expires before 1903. Mayor Harrison declared that he had received information that as high as $150,000 was to be paid for a single vote to secure the passage of the ordinance, and announced that he would veto the measure. Later he favored twenty-year extensions and 10- to 20-per-cent. compensation, and then took the position that the Allen law must be repealed before any extensions should be granted. The Chicago *Tribune*, *Record* and *News*, *Times-Herald* and *Evening Post*, and *The Journal*, took sides with the mayor, while *The Inter Ocean* (Mr. Yerkes's paper) supported the street-railway interests of which Mr. Yerkes is the head. Mass-meetings of protest were held nightly in various parts of the city, badges bearing pictures of gallows for boodlers were worn by many citizens, and demonstrations called to demand "twenty-year franchises and adequate compensation", in some cases were turned into meetings demanding municipal ownership of the street railways. As this campaign progressed the ordinance received a setback in councils; ex-Governor Altgeld took the ground that the mayor and the newspapers backing him were making a feint with the purpose of obtaining a compromise which they could claim as a great victory, and Mr. Yerkes declared that Mr. Medill of *The Tribune*, Mr. Lawson of *The Record*, and Mr. Kohlsaat of *The Times-Herald*, together with the mayor were attempting to blackmail the traction companies.

We quote sample editorials from Chicago papers:

The Street-Railway Side.—"The contract between the mayor and the newspaper trust is substantially as follows: In return for the mayor's assisting the trust newspapers in persecuting the street-railway companies, thereby assisting the trust to levy blackmail on the street railways, or to punish them in case they do not submit, the proprietors of the trust newspapers agree not to expose any of the evil doings of the city administration, to the end that the mayor may have the assistance of politicians who 'divide' with the gamblers, policy-dealers, confidence men, and other classes of law-breakers and criminals, who are regularly licensed to ply their vocations under a guaranty of police protection. These politicians in turn guarantee to the mayor to take care of his political aspirations. The newspaper trust also guarantees to assist in keeping him before the people as a righteous man and a good mayor, help him remain in office, and to aid him to become governor."

"It is needful just now that the men of Chicago who passed through the critical days of 1886, who saw the torch and heard the bomb of the outlaw mobs of that period, should contemplate the conditions that preceded them, in the light of present events. They then can judge calmly and impartially of the efforts now making to plunge this city into another reign of terror, to paralyze its industries, and to drag its reputation once more in the dust. At the present moment we have in this city a press as lawless as the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and *The Alarm* in the spring of 1886. It is as defiant of law and order, as reckless of legal rights, and as inflammatory in its appeals to the dangerous classes as any anarchist press that this city or any other city in the United States ever has seen. Its editors, tho more intelligent, are fully as desperate and unscrupulous as any members of the Red International. In a word, substitute the titles of *Tribune* and *Times-Herald* or *Record* for those of *Arbeiter Zeitung* and *Alarm*, replace the name of August Spies with Joseph Medill, Albert Parsons with Victor Lawson, Michael Schwab with Herman Kohlsaat, and the exactness with which history is repeating itself is as evident as it is startling."

"Perhaps the time has come when the question which has been before us for years must be settled. It is a simple one: 'Shall enterprises and industries that refuse to pay tribute to the Chicago newspaper trust be protected in Chicago, or must blackmail rule the municipality?' It is a question that affects the traction companies to-day. To-morrow it will affect other enterprises and other interests. Let no business man flatter himself that the decision of this question does not interest him. It is of vital importance to every man who hopes to enjoy the fruits of his industry here. Its settlement will determine whether Chicago shall be given over to the rule of criminals, anarchists, firebrands, and assassins, or whether she shall break loose once and for all from the rule of newspaper blackmailers and their lawless allies, whose powerful influence is poisoning the business, political, social, and even the religious life of Chicago."

"All the traction companies of Chicago have ever asked for, all they ask for now, all they propose to ask for in the future, is fair play. They feel that they have a right not only to ask for this much, but to demand it.

"For the past seventeen months they have made every honorable effort possible to bring about a conference with the mayor in the hope that they might, as a result of calm deliberation and the application of established business principles, arrive at some understanding which, while satisfactory to the public, would not

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imperil the interests of their shareholders. The mayor, on the advice of a blackmailing newspaper press, has stubbornly refused to meet representatives of the companies.

"The traction companies have called upon various organizations of citizens to investigate their claims, hear their arguments, and examine their books. At every move their motives have been impugned by the mayor and a slanderous newspaper press, and their professions of a desire to deal equitably with the municipality have been sneered at.

"Regardless, however, of the reckless attitude of the mayor and his newspaper allies, the fundamental facts with which the public must deal stand out in bold relief.

"Thirty-five States of the Union that have legislated on the traction question grant franchises to street-railway companies for periods ranging from fifty years to perpetuity. In not a single instance is there any clamor on the part of press or public against legitimate enterprise of any kind. The elevated railroads of Chicago are chartered for fifty years; the steam railroads centering in Chicago are chartered in perpetuity; the gas companies of Chicago are chartered in perpetuity. Against these companies there is no newspaper or official hue and cry.

"The street railroads of New York are chartered for 999 years; of Boston in perpetuity; of Philadelphia for 99 years; of Washington for 99 years; of St. Louis for 45 and 50 years; of San Francisco for 99 years; of Kansas City for 50 years. In none of these cities has a howl been raised against the 'stealing of the streets,' nor in any one of them is a Socialistic demand for municipal ownership encouraged.

"*The Tribune's* school lease [of city land] runs for 99 years; *The Daily News'* school lease runs for 99 years, and yet *The Tribune*, *Daily News*, and *Record*, published on these properties, have raised an outcry against the street-railway proposition for 50-year franchises.

"The street-railway companies of New York pay into the public treasury 3 per cent. of their gross receipts; of Boston, 4.5; of Philadelphia, nothing; of St. Louis, 2; of Washington, 4; of San Francisco, 5.15; of Kansas City, 2.5; of Chicago, 10. In addition to the 10 per cent. at present paid by the Chicago traction companies they now offer to pay 3 per cent. more, making 13 per cent. in all—a greater percentage than is paid by New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington combined.

"These facts are plain and undeniable. They can not be controverted by the most vindictive enemies of the Chicago companies. They are within the reach of the Chicago public, and the traction companies are willing to base their claims for fair treatment upon them."—*From Four Editorials in The Inter Ocean.*

"Fair Play."—"Mr. Yerkes says he wants fair play. He is entitled to it. But what is fair play?

"Was it fair play for Mr. Yerkes to go to Springfield and secure for himself, by some means or other, in defiance of public protest, legislation that placed him at a great advantage over the citizens in franchise negotiations? Is it fair play for him to expect the city to negotiate with him at all under that law? In order to be fair ought he not to join with the citizens in securing the repeal of the Allen law? Then the two sides to the proposed agreement can proceed to consider the street-railway situation on the basis of fair play.

"The Allen law permits Mr. Yerkes to go to the council, now or at any time before expiration, for renewals of franchises that do not expire yet for from five to seventeen years. It thus allows him to take advantage of the city at the time of its greatest weakness, when the people may not have been expecting the franchise-extension question to come up. It allows Mr. Yerkes to secure extensions for fifty years from the date of expiration, which in case of some of the more recent grants will make the life of franchises from the present time nearly seventy years. The Allen law prohibits the city from making arrangements for lower rates of fare than five cents. It gives to existing companies a status they did not possess before, and makes it practically impossible for the city to do anything but renew existing grants. It is placed outside the power of the city to give the franchises at the expiration of present grants to a new company that might be willing to take over all property now in use for street-railway purposes at a fair valuation, and at the same time offer much better terms to the municipality than present companies are willing to concede. The Allen law provides one method for dealing with new companies that may seek to enter the field, and an entirely different and more favorable method for companies that now have rights in the streets that are soon to expire. Chicago ought to have one unified and comprehensive street-railway system covering the entire city. Under the Allen law the city is practically powerless to secure such a system without the consent of the various companies now operating within its limits.

"There can be for the public no satisfactory settlement of the street-railway question under the Allen law. It is mockery to talk of fair play, therefore, until the Allen law shall have been repealed.

"However, fair play is a jewel."—*The Record.*

"Mr. Yerkes Defames Chicago."—"In his personal organ, *The Inter Ocean*, yesterday, Charles T. Yerkes says:

"'An American citizen may travel Europe over to-day without finding a single center of business, politics, or society in which Chicago is not stigmatized as the hotbed of anarchy and the home of lawlessness.'

"So far is this from being a statement of a fact that the very antithesis of it is true. Next to being associated in the minds and marts of the world with the marvelous Exposition of 1893, Chicago is known and honored in every center of European civilization for strangling anarchy November 11, 1887. From the day when Spies, Parsons, Engel, and Fischer paid the penalty of their war against law and organized society the propaganda of physical anarchy in Chicago has been dead.

"When Chicago emerged from that notable struggle by notifying all malcontents that justice presided between law and liberty in our courts, and would not tolerate violence in the name of agitation, this city received the plaudits of the civilized world. The anarchists had given Chicago the opportunity to vindicate that while America was the refuge for the oppressed and the distressed of all lands it was no sanctuary for criminals who preached murder in the name of liberty.

"The anarchists of to-day are the men who corrupt legislatures and purchase alderman. Their attack upon our business, political, and social life is infinitely more to be dreaded than the mouthings of Spies, Parsons, and Lingg. It is an insidious serpent that wraps its coils about the cupidity of men and deadens their consciences to the prickings of honor and honesty. It besmears all public spirit with the slime of selfishness and personal aggrandizement.

"The anarchy of corruption goes armed with boodle where the poor fools of 1886 threw bombs. It uses secret gold for arguments instead of open threats.

"It masquerades in the garb of capital, and pleads necessity for corruption while it prostitutes legislatures and city councils to steal the people's birthright.

"Against this anarchy of corruption is arrayed every honest, unpurchasable element in Chicago.

"If it prevails then will Chicago be dishonored in the eyes of the world. But it will not prevail, and Chicago will emerge from this struggle with the anarchy of corruption as it did from that with the anarchy of 1886—a better place to live in, a safer place to invest money in.

"Neither bomb nor boodle shall dim the destiny of this representative American city."—*The Times-Herald.*

"Accessories to Crime."—"It is a vital and essential principle of public safety that criminals must not be allowed to reap profit from their own wrong. The Allen law was a notorious boodle measure. Bribery, corruption, and prostitution of public trust secured its adoption, and every official or private citizen who in any way aids in giving it effect is an accessory to the gravest crime against popular institutions and civic virtue. No ordinance under this vicious law deserves a moment's consideration at the hands of honest and upright men.

"If there is a clean and honorable majority in the council, the fifty-year franchise ordinance will be scornfully and contemptuously rejected without any other reason save the all-sufficient and paramount one that it is an offspring of the monstrous Allen law. That disgraceful peace of legislation must be repealed, and until it is repealed the street-railway question must be ignored. Wipe that stain off our statute-books and Chicago, through its mayor and council, will be in a position to bestow candid consideration upon an extension ordinance. Then, and then only, will it be right and proper to discuss terms, provisions, and mutual obligations. Traction companies which come with clean hands and seek

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justice will have the support of the press and the public. The question of time and compensation presents no insuperable difficulties, and a fair contract preservative of all legitimate interests can be easily framed.

"But the Allen law must be abrogated. This is the absolute prerequisite. He who votes for the present ordinance, or for any other, during the life of the Allen law, becomes a defender of boodle and a conspirator against the moral welfare of the community. He votes for a continuance of the *régime* of bribery and corruption. He votes for crime."—*The Evening Post.*

"The 'Fence' for the Franchises."—"In discussing the projected street-railway grab, it might be well to consider the position and responsibilities of the Chicago City Railway Company.

"We hear a great deal about Yerkes, and as a matter of convenience and strategy it may seem necessary to concentrate the attack on this one bold and defiant figure. But are Yerkes and Yerkes's companies alone to be reprehended? In spreading a hue-and-cry after the highwayman, are we to pass without notice the fence who has put up the job and now sits smugly at home, awaiting the rewards of this desperate enterprise?

"Yerkes has human reasons for his warfare against society. Society has warred against him. He came to Chicago an embittered man, and for twenty years he has fought with his back to the wall. He hates Chicago, and Chicago is honored by his hatred. But what decent reason has Samuel W. Allerton, 'Honest Sam,' for his contempt of the rights of a community in which he has grown enormously rich, a community that has been patient with his disagreements with the English language, and once honored him by casting a considerable number of votes for him for mayor?

"Is there any reason why Levi Z. Leiter, who built up a fortune of over $30,000,000 by honorable labor, should use his great wealth to cripple the community that gave him all he possesses? Silas B. Cobb, D. K. Pearsons, George Henry Wheeler, and Erskine M. Phelps are commonly reported to be heavy owners of City Railway stock. Do they realize that their holdings are used to corrupt the common council and prevent a fair bargain with the city?

"For one dollar of profit that would fall into the treasury of the West Chicago Company, as a result of the Lyman ordinance, five would fall into the treasury of the rich and 'respectable' City Railway Company. The fact is stated on the authority of H. H. Kohlsaat, that when the general electric ordinance was in Mayor Swift's hands the leading stockholder of the City Railway Company proposed that his company should pay 7 per cent. of its gross receipts for the remainder of the life of its franchises, on condition that the mayor should veto the general electric ordinance. It was a panic-stricken offer, for nothing came of the general electric, but it showed what the company was willing to do when pressed by competition. Then what does this offer of 3 per cent. mean? Simply that the Chicago City Railway Company knowingly proposes to *steal* $200,000 *a year from the people of Chicago.*

"There may be a certain amount of admiration for the desperate Yerkes, who has staked everything on a great cast of the dice against an antagonist whom he hates. But in naming the perpetrators of the crime now engaging the attention of the country, don't forget the smug and silent, the rich and powerful, the 'respectable,' and frequently pious, stockholders of the City Railway Company."—*The Journal.*

Franchise, Privilege, and Referendum.—"Whatever may be the legal definition of a franchise in another State, in Illinois it is not a grant or a privilege. Illinois has given street-railway companies of Chicago, as it has given innumerable joint-stock companies, authority to transact a business they propose to undertake. But Illinois does not undertake, when it gives such companies a franchise, to furnish them with capital or means of doing business. Messrs. Yerkes do not ask franchises from the city; they are after what is called by the supreme court of Illinois a license and by the legislature of Illinois, in its definition of the powers of a municipal corporation, a grant. The city has no franchises to give nor authority to give franchises, but it has the right to accord privileges in the streets of the municipality, and, having that right, it has the right also to determine upon what conditions such privileges shall be given or whether they shall be entirely withheld. This is proper exercise of an elemental American idea—that of home rule."

"It is true that the ordinance presented to the council looks to the payment of some measure of compensation, but the proposition may be dismissed at once as entirely unsatisfactory, a mere keeping the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope. Whatever percentage of compensation may ultimately be agreed upon ought, for the protection of the city, be levied upon the gross receipts of the company, just as the State of Illinois enjoys a large percentage upon the gross receipts of the Illinois Central corporation within the State. If compensation arranged on the sliding scale proposed by the traction companies were alone exacted it would practically mean no compensation at all, for it would be levied upon the showing of the companies themselves, and the public has seen enough of their operation to know that they would not keep faith. The city would not be the bookkeeper; the companies themselves would show what their earnings were. . . . We may see in this one instance the benefit of the derided referendum. If it were the law in Illinois that an ordinance in a municipality assuming to give valuable grants to a private corporation became valid only when passed upon by the duly qualified electorate, we would then have the certainty that the wishes of the city with reference to a particular ordinance would govern, the people having the veto power. They need not threaten base aldermen with the use of ropes. They would see at once that the aldermen were powerless save as they would be sustained by the electorate itself. The traction companies, if they are resorting to bribery, would have the opportunity to see how far bribery would be effective with an electorate numbered by the hundreds of thousands."—*From Two Editorials in The Chronicle.*

BRYAN ON EXPANSION.

COL. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, having resigned from the army after news came of the agreement upon terms of peace at Paris, gave an interview to the press upon the questions growing out of the war, in which he said:

"I may be in error, but, in my judgment, our nation is in greater danger just now than Cuba. Our people defended Cuba against foreign arms. Now they must defend themselves and their country against a foreign idea—the colonial idea of European nations. Heretofore greed has perverted the Government and used its instrumentalities for private gain, but now the very foundation principles of our Government are assaulted.

"The imperialistic idea is directly antagonistic to the idea and ideals which have been cherished by the American people since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Our nation must give up the intention of entering upon a colonial policy, such as is now pursued by European countries, or it must abandon the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"We may believe that governments come up from the people, or we may believe that governments come down to the people from those who possess the heaviest cannon and the largest ships, but we can not advocate both doctrines.

"To borrow a Bible quotation, 'A house divided against itself can not stand.'

"Paraphrasing Lincoln's declaration, I may add that this nation can not endure half republic and half colony—half free and half vassal. Our form of government, our traditions, our present interests, and our future welfare all forbid our entering upon a career of conquest.

"Jefferson has been quoted as in favor of imperialism, but our opponents must distinguish between imperialism and expansion; they must also distinguish between expansion in the Western Hemisphere and an expansion that involves us in the quarrels of Europe and the Orient. They must still further distinguish between expansion which secures contiguous territory for future settlement and expansion which secures us alien races for future subjugation.

"Jefferson favored the annexation of necessary contiguous territory on the North American continent, but he was opposed to wars of conquest, and expressly condemned the acquiring of remote territory."

By way of opposing a colonial policy, Mr. Bryan favors ratification of the treaty and the passage of a Congressional resolution

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declaring for the Philippines and Porto Rico the same national policy that has been declared for Cuba. He believes in reserving harbors and coaling-stations in these islands and in submitting the question of annexation to citizens of Porto Rico, but says, "the Philippine Islands are too far away and their people too different from ours to be annexed to the United States, even if they desired it."

A large number of papers discovered an abandonment of the money issue for the issue of "imperialism" in these utterances of the Democratic leader, but we note the following additional paragraph of the interview as printed in some papers:

"It is a mistake to suppose the financial issue is a dead issue. There are issues which just now require more direct attention, but they do not exclude that which is one of the most vital problems with which our country has to deal."

In subsequent interviews Mr. Bryan is represented as saying, with regard to Democratic issues in 1900, that the money question would undoubtedly be the issue, that the Chicago platform embodies the sentiment of the masses, and that people can discuss affairs of temporary interest without abandoning their political principles.

Mr. Bryan's utterances on expansion receive approval in a number of independent papers like the Philadelphia *Ledger* and the New York *Evening Post*, which bitterly oppose his financial views. The Baltimore *Sun* considers that "the promptness with which Mr. Bryan has placed himself upon record is greatly to his credit, regardless of any advantage which he may gain from a political point of view."

Republican papers very generally compare Mr. Bryan's "policy of negation" to President McKinley's "Americanism." The New York *Mail and Express* suggests that "after all, it is not such a long step from the proposition that 46 cents' worth of silver and 44 cents' worth of wind are worth as much as a dollar's worth of gold to the other and newer proposition that a nation has no right to the fruits of a victorious and honorable war."

The majority of Democratic papers approve Mr. Bryan's attitude, but there are striking exceptions. Among Southern journals, which have not approved his financial views, we note that the Charleston *News and Courier* maintains that Mr. Bryan should go further and oppose the ratification of the treaty of peace, while the Richmond *Times* remarks that Colonel Bryan "knows the difference between a dead issue and a live issue," and it discerns in the interview the prospect of a reunited Democracy. The New York *Journal*, however, suggests that "Colonel Bryan is not too old to correct a mistake and place himself in line with the aspirations of the American people, instead of attempting vainly to thwart them," and adds: "*The Journal* believes that any one who hauled down the flag in the Philippines would be politically as dead as Grover Cleveland, who hauled down the flag in Hawaii." On the other hand the Raleigh *News and Observer* rejoices that "Bryan is the type of man who would not dally with his conscience, even to be President." The Mobile *Register* says: "Vague expressions about the destiny of the nation, the progress of nations, and the grandeur of the republic fade into thin air before a statement of this sort. Here we see the true policy of our country set face to face with the false. Do we believe that this is a government from the people, or one conferred upon our rulers by divine right?" The Denver *News* says: "The truth can not be too seriously impressed upon the public mind that the discussion of the Philippine question is a matter by itself which has no direct bearing upon other and more vital questions that will have to be solved, and solved rightly, no matter what becomes of the Asiatic archipelago. Upon this point Mr. Bryan makes himself clear in the interview printed this morning."

IF things keep on as they are going now, we shall presently be considering the advisability of admitting Great Britain to the American Union.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

THE LABOR FACTOR IN RACE TROUBLES.

HOSTILITY to negro labor, which has resulted in denying membership to the colored men in leading labor organizations, cropped out again last month at the convention of railroad brotherhoods held in Norfolk, Va. Press reports of an address by Grand Master Frank P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, state that his utterances show "that one of the chief purposes of the meeting of the brotherhoods was to begin a campaign in advocacy of white supremacy in the railway service." A despatch to the New York *Sun* continues:

"Mr. Sargent said that no violation of law was intended and no threats were meant, but that the white men of the South believed that the avenue to the locomotive should be open to whites alone, and these claimed the right to man the engines upon the highways of Southern commerce. He said that the railway firemen who received in some parts of the South $30 a month, when they asked for higher wages, had been told that colored men could be secured who would work for $25. The speaker said that if this state of things continued more mutterings would be heard now in the Carolinas. He said that the South needed a civilization of intelligent workmen under the flag which has now crossed the sea. Other meetings would be held, he said, and agitation continued until the purpose of the firemen was accomplished."

Certain journals in the South have discussed for some time the phases of a negro invasion of the North. We find an interesting comment upon this alleged invasion by *The Textile Record* of Philadelphia, which says, under the caption, "Cheap Labor":

"It is remarked by a journal in New Orleans, that—

'the invasion of the North by negro labor has begun. It has been triumphant, and it will go on. The negroes can underwork the whites because they are willing to live in a way no self-respecting white man would. Northern employers will use the cheapest labor they can get, and the negroes, as soon as they find the field open for them there, will go forward to occupy it.'

"We are confident that this represents, in a large measure, what may be called 'loose talk.' We assert that no indications appear of any such invasion upon a formidable scale. We assert, also, that nobody in the North is considering any extended movement of black laborers from the South to the North. But there is an aspect of the labor question which is exciting some uneasiness among thoughtful men. As prices continue to press further and further downward, the margin of profit for many manufacturers and other wealth-producers becomes narrower and narrower. These men, with all their resources invested in productive industry, are often at their wits' end to make economies in the direction of their business which will permit them to avoid loss or to pick up a few scant crumbs of profit. When such a necessity or such an impulse drives, the time must come sooner or later when the employed man will be asked to accept a smaller return for his labor. Nobody can be blamed for this. The employer can not go on losing profits. He will soon reach the limit of economy in machine production, in saving of wastes, in purchases of material: and when that limit is attained, the turn of the workingmen will come, or else there will be complete suspension of operations. Wages in many industries are already falling, and they will fall further, and in still other lines of business, unless means shall be discovered to put a stop to the shrinkage of values, and the consequent disappearance of profits from which the nation has so long suffered. It is improbable that the North will be flooded with low-priced negro-labor from the South; but it is more than probable, it is certain, that the white workingmen in the Northern States have before them the dismal promise of less compensation for their toil and the necessity that they shall live less comfortably.

"For many months past the country has been engaged in rejoicing that our export trade has had such wonderful and unprecedented development. We are selling abroad ship-loads of stuffs with which, in the very recent past, Europe has supplied us. The reason for this remarkable growth of our foreign trade is discovered in the fact, alluded to above, that the domestic-producers, employers and employed, are obtaining no fair remuneration for their services. If we are to invade European markets at the cost

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of reducing the profits of American manufacturers almost to nothing, and of paying to American workingmen European wages or less than European wages, we shall find in the growth of our export trade reason for lamentation rather than for exultation. The home market once was more valuable than all other markets: but that was when both profits and wages were high. It will be a sad day for this country when to sell abroad shall be better than to sell at home. To avert that calamitous condition of affairs, it is necessary that we should discover and peremptorily check the force that is driving down prices and destroying the value of created wealth."

In discussing the recent labor troubles in Illinois at a meeting of the Sunset Club, George Schilling, ex-State Commissioner of Labor, is reported as saying:

"The practise on the part of mine-owners of alluring men from one place to another by misrepresentation and fraud is common. I do not think the Pana or Virden operators intended to permanently use their imported labor. They desired only to use it as a club with which to beat down the wages of the white labor.

"The journalistic proprietors and aristocratic classes were shocked at the governor's action in violating the state and national constitutions. The governor said that at times the executive had the right to anticipate a new law. I do not believe the charge that Governor Tanner acted as he did because the imported laborers were negroes is true. I think he would have acted the same with imported white labor. According to the printed interviews given by the negroes themselves, the agents of the coal company came to them with a lie on their lips and told them there was no strike, no trouble between the operators and the miners.

"Within the last quarter of a century a different element has been brought to our shores. The dregs of European nations, scraped and raked together, have been brought here and dumped into our mining districts for the purpose of congesting the labor market. The slogan of the employer has been 'high protection and cheap men' as a sure thing to financial success. The cheap laborer has displaced the dear, and a cheap and shoddy civilization has begun to take root.

"Governor Tanner is criticized by the monopolistic, industrial parasites and blood-suckers; by political opponents inside and outside of his party; by the legal fraternity, who are sticklers for the law, and by the good people whose judgments are not affected by the fact that the imported negroes were ex-convicts. . . . . .

"I regret the necessity of the Virden event, but I do rejoice that in America there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of men who would rather go to their graves fighting for a job and to save their families from starvation than to have an inferior intelligence forced upon them. Under our present monopolistic conditions, where three men are looking for one job, the man who can live on the least gets the job and the other two can tramp the streets. President Loucks says his men can earn $6 a day. I know that when I was labor commissioner under Governor Altgeld the 38,000 miners in Illinois never averaged apiece $300 per year, or $1 per day."

"What the late 'race riots' actually mean," according to *The People*, New York, organ of the Socialist-Labor Party, is set forth, in part, as follows:

"The South and North Carolina 'race riots,' the incidents of Pana and Virden, Ill., the language held in the North on both, and last, not least, the negro indignation mass-meeting held at Cooper Union, . . . are (like the dregs, brought up to the surface of a boiling caldron and floating with the scum) floating truths, long denied, but now bubbling up from the bottom of the seething social caldron.

"A lie can not live; like a check drawn against nature's bank, said Carlyle somewhere, it is sure to come back with the indorsement 'No Effects.' For over a generation the nation has been fed on the lie that the sense of humanity and democracy rebelled against chattel slavery. That lie now comes back like a protested check. Capitalism, already powerful in the North, needed the liberation of the negro slave: 'free competition' is a law of capitalist development. The laborer must be free to cut his fellow's throat by competition for work. Without that capitalist growth is hampered. The capitalist North veiled its material class interests behind the veil of 'humanity' and 'democracy.' On these lines it freed the negro.

"That accomplished, capitalism moved onward with increased rapidity. But its progress finally brought it to another turning of the lane. The negro, freed, is a wage-slave, along with the white working class. At the present turning of the lane, the interests of capital demand the subjugation of the working class—negro and otherwise, regardless of race, creed, or nationality. Northern capital has gone South where the negro is most plentiful. Lo, and behold, a change comes over 'humanity,' the face of 'democracy' is transformed! Apologies are now offered for the butcheries in the Carolinas at the same time that interested stockholders in the mines of Virden and Pana are setting themselves up as defenders of the negroes that, there, were to be used against the white workingmen; and in the District of Columbia, a Babcock, *Republican* chairman of the *Republican* Congressional committee, stands squarely across the movement in the District of Columbia to enfranchise the residents, on the allegation that that would place the District in the hands of the colored voters, and Northern papers, Democratic and Republican, uphold the act.

"A completer revolution in 'humanity' and 'democracy,' obedient to the class interests of the ruling capitalist class can hardly be imagined.

"But not this spectacle alone is worthy of note in this connection. What of the negro, what of the Cooper Union mass-meeting? The one and the other furnish the lie from another side.

"At the Cooper Union mass-meeting not a word was uttered that gave the remotest indication that the speakers knew the meaning of what had happened in the Carolinas, or that if they knew its meaning dared to utter it. This was proven by their absolute silence on Pana and Virden. They did not object to the negro's taking the bread from the white worker's mouth. In other words, the Cooper Union meeting placed itself squarely upon the principles that must inevitably produce the very crimes it was called to denounce, and it spoke not the language of man, but the language of cravens.

"It is not the *negro* that was massacred in the Carolinas, it was Carolina *workingmen*, Carolina *wage-slaves*, who happened to be colored men. Not as negroes must the negro rise in indignation thereat; if he does, he yields to an industrial and social lie, that places him in the wrong, that seems to condone outrages on others, and that must be futile. It is as *workingmen*, as a branch of the *working class*, that the negro must denounce the Carolina felonies. Only by touching that chord can he denounce to a purpose, because only then does he place himself upon that elevation that will enable him to perceive the source of the specific wrong complained of now.

"The negro is to-day, the Slav was yesterday, the Pole will be to-morrow, the Irish will be some other day, the German is now, the American is all the time butchered by the capitalist class in many of a thousand ways. It is as *workingmen* that they suffer. The cause of each is the cause of all. Not by standing isolated, but by joining hands as a class, not by begging but by striking hard at the capitalist government, can safety come."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ADMIRAL DEWEY cares not who writes his country's history, so long as he is allowed to make it.—*The Record, Chicago.*

IN the building of the nation's future there appears to be a strong preference for the colonial style of architecture.—*The American, Baltimore.*

THOSE Chicago councilmen, with their $100,000 votes, are likely to raise the price of "concessions" in Philadelphia.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

PUBLIC life is not always a rose-strewn pathway devoid of thorns. Even United State Senators have their trials. For example, Quay of Pennsylvania and Kenney of Delaware.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

CONSOLATION REJECTED.—"Every cloud has a silver lining," remarked the optimist.

"Yes," answered the man who used to be a Populist, "but I don't see no prospect of persuadin' the sky to wear its clouds wrong side out."—*The Star, Washington.*

ONE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.—She wanted to talk to him, but he showed no disposition to put aside his paper.

"What are you reading, John?" she asked at length.

"An article on the triple alliance," he replied.

"The triple alliance!" she repeated. "The papers have had a good deal to say about it, haven't they? For my part, I don't see why they don't just take and throw him out."

"Throw who out?" he demanded. "What are you talking about, anyway?"

"Why, that Utah Congressman with three wives," she replied.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

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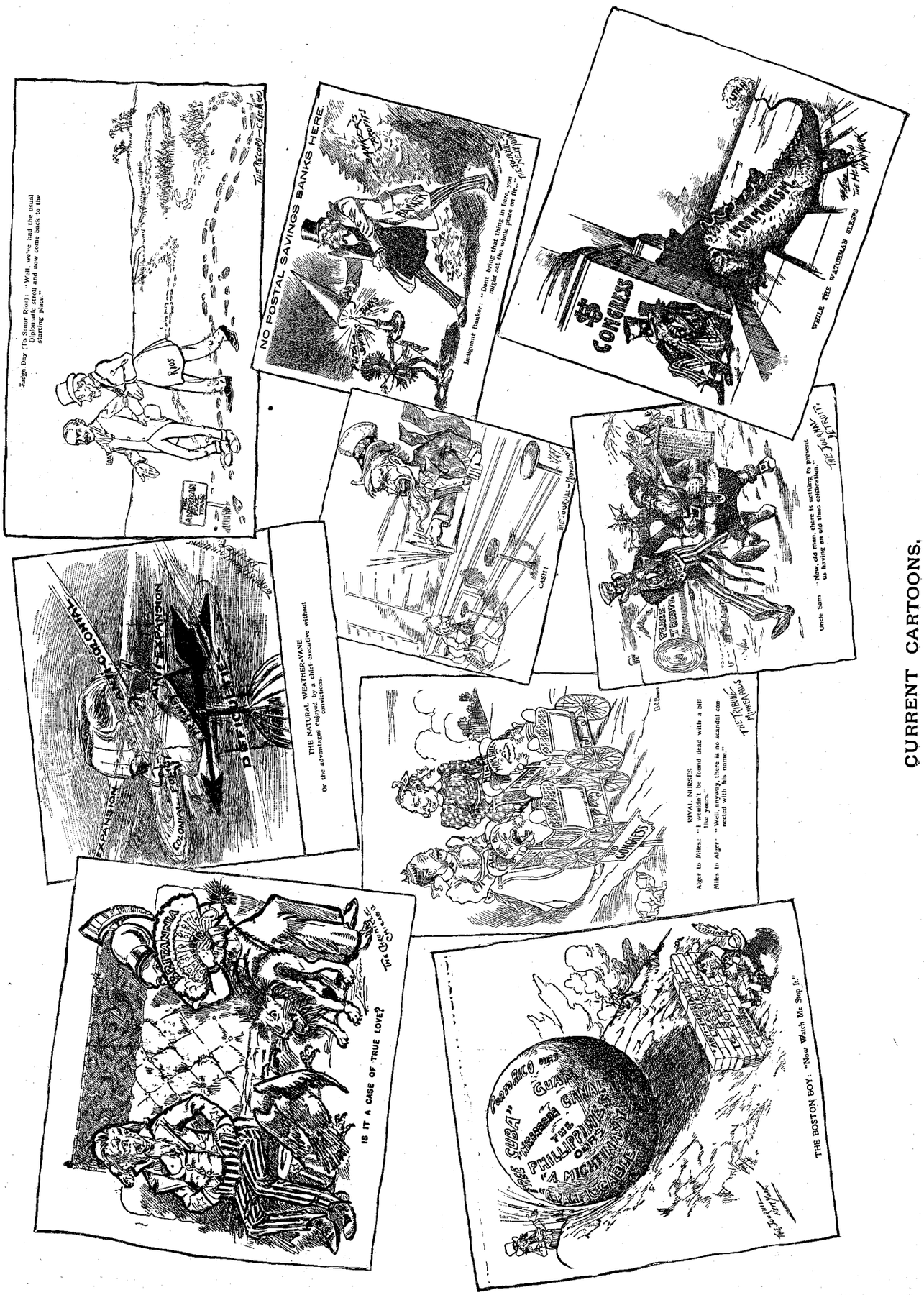
Judge Day (To Some Riot): "Well, we've had the usual Diplomatic delay and now come back to the starting place."
The Record—Chicago
NO POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS HERE.
Indignant Banker: "Dont bring that thing in here, you might get the whole place on its hands."
CONGRESS
PROFESSIONS
WHILE THE WATCHMAN SLEEPS
CASH!
THE NATURAL WEATHER-VANE
Or the advantages enjoyed by a chief executive without convictions.
EXPANSION
COLONIAL POLICY
DEFICIENCIES
EXPANSION
ANNEXATION
Uncle Sam: "Now, old man, there is nothing to prevent us having an old time celebration."
PEACE TREATY
RIVAL NURSES
Alger to Miles: "I wonder, he found dead with a bill like yours."
Miles to Alger: "Well, anyway, there is no scandal connected with his name."
CONGRESS
IS IT A CASE OF TRUE LOVE?
BRITANNIA
THE BOSTON BOY: "Now Watch Me Stop It."
PORTO RICO
CUBA
NICARAGUA CANAL
THE PHILIPPINES
A MIGHTINESS
"MANIFEST DESTINY"

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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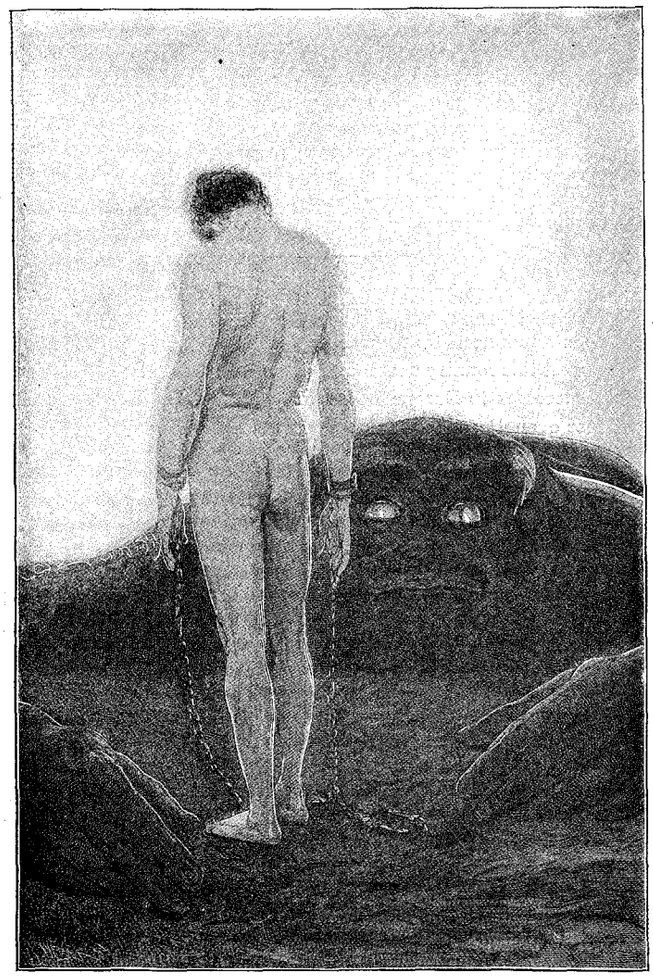
LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW SYMBOLIST.

THE accompanying cuts are representative of the work of Sascha Schneider, a young Dresden artist, whose cartoons have been the subject of much discussion. Schneider was born in St. Petersburg, and is now in his twenty-sixth year. His gifts



THE HELPLESSNESS OF MAN AGAINST DESTINY.
From the Cartoon by Sascha Schneider.

as a draftsman are spoken of as remarkable, and he has achieved great popularity. The critics, however, have not been altogether agreed in their estimates of him. Paul Schultze-Naumburg considers that the artist has not yet found the true line of his individual expression, and that his attempts to solve problems beyond his powers are inimical to his highest development. Referring to Schneider's cartoons, he says (in *The Magazine of Art* for December):

"In the first place their novelty of treatment was startling, for it was long since any one had attempted to treat the cartoon as an independent work of art, as anything indeed but a preparatory study for painting. And, added to this, such strange and often grotesque ideas found expression in these drawings on a colossal scale that this, too, attracted attention. Finally, the draftsmanship was broad and solid and the vast surface filled with evident power.

"For my own part, I could not in the first instance think them of such high merit as did many of my contemporaries. To begin with, I was struck by the incongruity between the pictures and their presentment. If they are intended for mural decoration, the most important factor—namely, color—is wanting; if they are to be regarded as black and white work, the smaller form of engraving or lithography would have been more fitting. . . . The subjects indeed verge on the pictorial riddle. . . . Nor does the introduction of the Slav element, which we discern in these drawings, mend the matter, for nationality has nothing to do with the question of inspiration or invention. . . . But it would be wholly unjust not to recognize the talent that is to be discerned in Schneider's work; only we must hope, for the artist's sake, that he may soon display it in a purer and sincerer choice of subject."

INFLUENCE OF WAR ON LITERATURE.

"ALL indigenous literature," says Carina B. C. Eaglesfield, "is probably inspired by war." And she proceeds to a brief survey of the great wars and the great literatures of the world to sustain her statement. She concludes that the interdependence of political life and literary life appears to be basal and organic. We quote from an article by her in *Self-Culture* (December):

"In none of the great literatures is this interdependence of war and mental activity so marked as in the German. Going back to the seventh century we find the Teutonic tribes upborne by the triumphs of the Great Migration and looking disdainfully down on conquered Rome. Resting on their well-earned laurels, the Teuton warriors turned at once to the literary glorification of their race, and the result was a national and epic literature. Almost at the same time similar forces were forming the Anglo-Saxon epic in England. The wars of the Saxon pirates made the intellectual development of Alfred possible. The Norman wars and the Norman invaders had an almost incalculable influence in quickening English literature and in enriching English language. Life was expressed in a host of new songs and ballads, and chivalry blossomed out of the fighting instincts of the ruder time. The warlike influence which molded the indigenous literature of Europe was felt for centuries, till in fact another wave of belligerency brought in its wake a newer and better culture. The Nibelungen Lied, the sagas of Scandinavia, the Edda literature of Iceland, all sprang from war, and so far as we can judge were written in the midst of war and battle. All indigenous literature is probably inspired by war. We have countless examples of this vivifying force in the ancient ballads. The Saxon 'Beowulf,' the Celtic ballads, which later grew into the Arthurian legends, and the stirring story of the 'Cid' blossomed under warlike conditions. . . . . .

"The struggle of Frederick the Great against the combined powers of Austria, France, and Russia in the Seven Years' War aroused German national feeling to a pitch of unheard-of patriotism, and we date the beginning of modern German literature

CHRIST IN HADES.
From the Cartoon by Sascha Schneider.

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from the same year, 1758, when Lessing's 'Letters' first appeared. The coincidence is a deeply significant one, and it carries with it substantial proof of the peculiar dependence of German literature on pride of country, unity, and patriotism. When Napoleon crushed out these sentiments among the Germans, literature was almost extinguished, and it did not lift its drooping head till Germany herself had risen and cast out the oppressor."

The French Revolution, we are further told, had a quickening effect on literature that was felt far beyond the borders of France. And it was during the intellectual ferment before the Revolution that both music and words of the immortal "Marseillaise" were composed.

Not all wars, the writer admits, have enriched literature. The Thirty Years' War, for instance, by the duration of its misery, depressed and paralyzed creative minds in Germany. Yet, "roughly speaking, we may say that literature thrives under the conditions of war when the range of ideas grows wider and higher because of the impulse given by that war; but when a war crushes out free thought and puts fetters on the mind, literature will retrograde."

No war since the French Revolution, she continues, has exerted such a widespread influence over the people as the Civil War in the United States. Then "all the air was flame," and the most prosaic spoke in verse. From that time, too, we date the development of the magazine and the illustrated paper. The Spanish-American war from which we have just emerged may well be destined to exert a still more vital influence on American character and American literature. She concludes:

"It is of deep significance that the American people have made common cause under the same banner of liberty. However much we have had to pay for the successful termination of the war, it will be well paid if we thereby unify the nation. The interdependence of English politics and literature has lately been shown most strikingly in the cultivation of imperialism by England's literary men. Froude, Carlyle, and Seeley did much to forward this growth, but Kipling has succeeded in making the empire a living reality. . . . . .

"The unifying influences of this Spanish war make the conditions equally favorable for the production of a great American poet, who shall sing of her glory, her unity, and find a response in every heart. In his appeal to the American people there will be no boundary lines, no disturbing social conditions, to break the subtle sympathy of the united harmonious whole. Such a poet would meet with instant recognition, for he would voice the reconciliation of the people and cement through the divine ministry of song the brotherhood between them."

An editorial in *The Home Journal* (New York, December 7) approaches the subject in a slightly different manner. While it is true that much of the recent verse directly inspired by the war possesses not only authenticity and sincerity, but excellence of artistic form as well, there the matter stops. The writer in *The Home Journal* says:

"Those who wonder somewhat that an era of war and national expansion, like the present, has not originated more epoch-making verse or romance may remember, for their comfort, that epoch-making and epoch-marking literature takes its own time. A few sporadic outbursts of feeling in poetry, a hastily patched-up historical romance here and there, is about all that one can expect until long after the struggle is over. Later the minds of truly original and incisive writers become fused, as it were, with the subject, thus illustrating the fact that true literature can not hope to be, in the modern acceptation of the term, strictly 'up to date.' It is the curse, indeed, of our modern literature that it forever gravitates toward the actual before it is prepared to illuminate it in the calm light of reflection. In saying this, we do not mean to reflect upon certain volumes of essays which have recently appeared on subjects connected with our foreign or domestic policy, such as those of Benjamin Kidd, John Jay Chapman, and Professor Woolsey. The essay is rather a leisurely editorial than a distinct literary product in the artistic sense. The essayist writes for a practical, and often an immediate, object; and, while his beauty of style or force of logic in generalities may make the book remembered and quoted, still, in the nature of things, the essay often dies a natural death when the conditions which have suggested it are removed or modified. But a poem or a romance is supposed to aim at permanent popularity.

"A man might write a poem, indeed, on the battle-field; but it is unlikely that the poem, if detailing the scenes he had just passed through, would be long remembered. . . . . .

"This is, indeed, an important consideration in our national and social literature, because the tendency to demand some special expression from the poet, the artist, in the immediate popular theme is insistent and seemingly unappeasable until the fad evanesces and the fickle taste demands something new. Mediocrity may pander to this sort of thing, but genius can not afford to. It must have its time, and must abide its hour of inspiration. The death of Maceo, the storming of El Caney, and the rough ride at Las Quasimas may be sung fifty years from now more effectively and memorably than they have been yet."

IS PADEREWSKI TO BE ECLIPSED?

IT is announced that another great pianist, Emil Sauer, will visit this country next month to extend his musical conquests. His successes in Europe have led some to predict that he will eclipse even Paderewski. A German newspaper quoted by the New York *Press*, in describing the effect of his playing before a Berlin audience, said that as this youth with the "fiery temperament" proceeded, "attacking everything with the courage of youth," the applause increased, "the audience became more and more agitated until, finally, they rose in a body and, leaving their seats, jumped upon the stage, while men shook his hands and women fell upon his neck," the result of which demonstration was that "the player's coat was literally torn off his back."

The following sketch of his career appears in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*:

"Sauer is still a young man. He was born in Germany in 1862. He received his early musical education from the best of all teachers—his mother. In 1876 the great Rubinstein, by a mere chance, heard Sauer play; he was at once impressed with the remarkable ability of the then boy pianist. Rubinstein, with the perception of the master mind, saw the inherent musical genius in Sauer, and said to his brother, Nikolaus Rubinstein: 'You must take young Emil and make of him a pianist—a great pianist.' Rubinstein knew what was possible, but he did not know how soon Sauer was to take his place in the front rank of the few wonderful pianists.

"Sauer made his *début* in North Germany, and in the year following went to the British capital and braved the criticism of cultured, critical London. His success in England was instantaneous. In 1883 and 1884 he completed a successful tour in Spain and Italy.

"In 1884 Sauer received his last artistic consecration from Liszt, who thoroughly recognized the extraordinary endowments of the young pianist. He made his Berlin *début* in 1885, in the presence of the imperial family. Then he captured St. Petersburg, and from that moment dates the world-wide reputation which introduces him to America."

Carlyle in a Tender Mood.—The "unpublished letters of Carlyle" which have been appearing in *The Atlantic Monthly* throw new light on the lovable side of the gray Scotch philosopher. Not easily forgotten is this picture from his journal for December 3, 1867, more than a year after his wife's death:

"One evening, I think in the spring of 1866, we two had come up from dinner and were sitting in this room, very weak and weary creatures, perhaps even I the wearier, tho she far the weaker; I at least far the more inclined to sleep, which directly after dinner was not good for me. 'Lie on the sofa there,' said she—the ever kind and graceful, herself refusing to do so—'there, but don't sleep,' and I, after some superficial objecting,

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did. In old years I used to lie that way, and she would play the piano to me: a long series of Scotch tunes which set my mind finely wandering through the realms of memory and romance, and effectually prevented sleep. That evening I had lain but a few minutes when she turned round to her piano, got out the Thomson Burns book, and, to my surprise and joy, broke out again into her bright little stream of harmony and poesy, silent for at least ten years before, and gave me, in soft tinkling beauty, pathos, and melody, all my old favorites: 'Banks and Braes,' 'Flowers of the Forest,' 'Gilderoy,' not forgetting 'Duncan Gray,' 'Cauld Kail,' 'Irish Coolen,' or any of my favorites tragic or comic. . . . That piano has never again sounded, nor in my time will or shall. In late months it has grown clearer to me than ever that she had said to herself that night, 'I will play his tunes all yet once,' and had thought it would be but once. . . . This is now a thing infinitely touching to me. So like her; so like her. Alas, alas! I was very blind, and might have known better how near its setting my bright sun was."

WILLIAM BLACK'S STORY OF HIS LIFE.

THE death of William Black, the novelist, December 10, will awaken regrets and recall pleasant memories in the mind of a host of American readers. From "Love or Marriage" to "Wild Eileen" there was a space of thirty years, and for perhaps one third of that time he was one of the most popular of

WILLIAM BLACK.

all novelists among American readers. All the critics who have as yet commented on his death speak of the beauty—the "indescribable beauty" the Providence *Journal* calls it—of his descriptions of Highland scenery. The Boston *Transcript* thinks he was not a great novelist, tho a "very good" one; but that his manner degenerated of late years into mannerism.

In 1877 Mr. Black wrote a sketch of his life for a London journal. From that we quote as follows:

"I am informed, on what I hold to be excellent authority, that I was born in Glasgow on either November 13 or 15, 1841—the precise day is not a point likely to drive the world into convulsions of dispute. I never had any systematized education to speak of, but I managed to pick up a vast array of smatterings—a crude and confused jumble of hydraulics, Latin verbs, vegetable physiology, Czerny's exercises for the piano, and a dozen other things; a perhaps not unnatural outcome of all which was that I found myself engaged, at one and the same time, on a translation of Livy, which was to excel in literary accuracy anything the world had ever seen before; on the formation of a complete collection of British flowering plants—the grasses and cryptogams were a trifle beyond me; and on the construction—on paper—of a machine which should demonstrate the possibility of perpetual motion. The translation of Livy did not get beyond half a book or so; that monument of learning is at the disposal of any publisher who will pay for it. The perpetual-motion machine was never forwarded to the Royal Society, but its phantom on paper at least succeeded in puzzling a good many worthy persons, who could only bring against it the objection that in time friction would destroy the mechanism—a puerile and vulgar argument. The scant herbarium remains to this day; a poor enough treasure-house of botanical lore, but a rich treasure-house of memories of innumerable and healthful wanderings by hill and moorland and seashore, through the rain and sunlight, and beautiful colors of the Western Highlands. But the chiefest of my ambitions was to become a landscape painter, and I labored away for a year or two at the Government School of Art, and presented my friends with the most horrible abominations in water-color and oil. As an artist I was a complete failure, and so qualified for becoming in after-life—for a time—an art critic.

"My first essay in literature took the form of a series of elaborate articles on the chief writers of the day; and these I forwarded anonymously to the editor of a Glasgow daily newspaper which is now dead. They appeared, so far as I can recollect, in large type and in a prominent position; and no doubt the public came to the conclusion that there was something gravely wrong about this or that theory of Mr. Ruskin, or some hidden virtue never before discovered in this or the other passage of Mr. Charles Kingsley, when this important critic pointed these things out. I think I was then about seventeen or eighteen. I do not know whether Mr. Ruskin ever amended his ways in obedience to my serious remonstrances, and I am afraid Mr. Carlyle never heeded the protests I made, in Carlylese, against Carlylese. But the public was doubtless impressed.

"My next departure was a series of sketches of rambles in the country, written in imitation of Christopher North. . . . . .

"I left Glasgow for London in 1864, and very soon became a facile manufacturer of leading articles. In 1866 *The Morning Star* sent me out as its special correspondent to describe the Prusso-Austrian war, my chief qualification for the task being that I knew about enough German to enable me to ask for a railway ticket, and that I had attentively studied the wars of the Jews in the history of Josephus, that being the only secular book which we children were allowed to read of a Sunday evening. I never saw any fighting, but I managed to get forward in time to see the dead bodies lying on the field of Koeniggratz—and a very pretty sight that was. My subsequent connection with journalism may be briefly summed up. I was for about a year editor of the London *Review*, and afterward, for a short period, of *The Examiner*. Then for three or four years I was assistant editor of *The Daily News*. My career as a journalist ended in 1875. . .

"My last published novel, 'Madcap Violet,' already appears to be the most popular of these books of mine, as it undoubtedly contains the best work of which I am capable. But as to the 'something serious' which Mr. Carlyle once suggested I should write—in offering this cruel hint he did not know how he was revenging himself on me for my juvenile impertinence in praising him—who can tell? My more intimate friends—one half of whom seem to consider my novels facetious and trivial, the other half complaining of them as far too gloomy and tragic—appear to agree in thinking that there ought to be something 'beyond these voices.' Perhaps I shall satisfy them in time. Perhaps I shall end as I began—with a series of suggestions for the better government of the universe. In fact, I have now in my eye a scheme—but we will not anticipate."

The list of his published works is as follows:

"James Merle"; "Love or Marriage"; "In Silk Attire"; "Kilmeny"; "Mr. Pisistratus Brown, M.P., in the Highlands"; "The Monarch of Mincing Lane"; "A Daughter of Heth"; "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton"; "A Princess of Thule"; "The Maid of Killeena"; "Three Feathers"; "Madcap Violet"; "Lady Silverdale's Sweetheart"; "Green Pastures and Picca-

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dilly"; "Macleod of Dare"; a biography of Goldsmith; "Sunrise"; "White Wings"; "The Beautiful Wretch"; "The Four Macnicols"; "The Pupils of Aurelius"; "Adventures in Thule"; "Yolande"; "Shandon Bell"; "Judith Shakespeare"; "White Heather"; "Wise Women of Inverness"; "Sabrina Zembra"; "The Strange Adventures of a House-Boat"; "In Far Lochaber"; "The New Prince Fortunatus"; "Wolfenberg"; "The Handsome Humes"; "Highland Cousins and Briseis"; "Donald Ross of Heimra"; "Stand Fast, Craig-Royston"; "The Magic Ink and Other Stories"; and "Wild Eileen."

THE CHANCE OF THE UNKNOWN WRITER.

IT is no little consolation to an unsuccessful contributor to feel that his rejected manuscript has been returned, not because it lacks excellence, but because he is an "unknown" writer, and is outside the magazine's literary "ring." Do such rings exist, and, if so, how much influence do they have in barring out new authors? This interesting question is argued in *The Writer* (Boston) by Miss Ruth Hall, who finds that favoritism is "pushed to its utmost limits"; and by the editor, Mr. William H. Hills, who takes the opposite view. Miss Hall argues from personal experience; Mr. Hills, from statistics.

As to the affirmative side, Miss Hall says:

"One of the best-known writers in America once told me: 'No one will ever succeed who lives in the country and contents himself with sticking manuscripts in envelopes and sending them off. No publisher is unprejudiced to the extent of accepting such manuscripts in preference to work offered by tested writers, or indorsed by them, or personally introduced.'

"Another author of forty years' observation, and herself the life-long favorite of a great editor, assured me: 'I never yet knew a periodical which did not have its ring; no outsider can get in unless he does work impossible for any of the ring to do.'

"My private experience fully corroborates this last statement. I have written literally thousands of articles for perhaps a hundred of our publications, and sometimes I have found myself a member of the favored circle, and sometimes not, but I have always found the circle. My own career proves that one must possess some exclusive information indispensable to the publication addressed, or one must struggle against the wall that shuts in those already proven competent, and from whom nine tenths of the articles are ordered. The editor of one of our four best magazines wrote to an artist who sent him a beautifully illustrated poem which he personally admired: 'There are too many jealous poets on the staff to permit me to insert your verses.' The editor of one of the second-class magazines has often asked my help in reading manuscripts, and the remembrance of that help makes me smile at the confident assertion: 'All articles submitted must, for the editor's own sake, have a careful examination, that no gem of literature escape attention.' She would flutter the leaves of a manuscript, read a paragraph here and there, mutter a word or two, throw it down, and exclaim: 'I don't believe I want this. How is yours?' I would begin an analysis of what struck me as good sort of story. She would push back the pile of papers, seize her gloves, and say: 'Oh, I think I'll send them all back. I don't see anything here that I particularly fancy. And we have such lots on hand. Let's go to luncheon.' Of course she thought she could tell the worth or worthlessness of the work by these hurried skimmings over it, but she certainly did not weigh it carefully, and she certainly was prejudiced in favor of her literary friends who contributed largely to her magazine.

"Another publication in New York is filled from cover to cover by the impecunious acquaintances of the soft-hearted and widely known editor. Whenever one sees an especially poor article in that periodical—backed by a wealthy concern that could buy the best at the highest rates—one is sure to learn, afterward, that it was written by some widow or orphan on Mrs. ——'s calling-list.

"Next to being on that list is, in all of these cases, having a powerful friend there. The position of backer is perfectly understood and properly valued in the world of letters. Great writers are obliged, for their own peace of mind, to assure young ones that introductions do no good. Now this is the sensible view of the situation. We are all influenced by the opinion of others; and if an author of reputation draws attention to the matter, it would be a strangely perverse publisher with whom this introduction went for nothing. We know that if two pieces of work were presented to our inspection, one by a stranger and the other by a friend, or the friend of a friend, which we should regard with inclination."

In support of the above, Miss Hall cites the case of Robert Louis Stevenson, who was compelled, even after he had succeeded in getting two books upon the market, to ask the aid of his friend Hamerton in order to gain access to English or American publishers.

Mr. Hills finds his cudgels for the other side of the contention in the indexes of the magazines themselves. He picks up a copy of *The Century* and finds at least twelve names of contributors that are "absolutely new to ninety-nine out of every one hundred readers of the magazines." This evidence he supports by more of like character:

"What is true of the August number of *The Century* is true of most numbers of that magazine and of all other leading periodicals. Those who have followed closely the 'Writers of the Day' sketches in *The Writer* must have observed how many writers there are who have attained more than ordinary literary success and have had contributions published in many of the leading magazines, and yet whose names are practically unknown to the great majority of readers. Evidence similar to that given by *The Century* contents tables, moreover, is afforded by the list of author's names in the 'Annual Literary Index' for 1897. At a rough estimate, the list includes the names of 6,500 writers who had one or more contributions published in the leading English and American periodicals last year. Certainly 5,000 of these names are to the ordinary magazine reader wholly unfamiliar. The editor of *The Writer* is fairly well acquainted with the names of writers, and yet of 100 names on one page of the 'Index,' taken at random, only fourteen are familiar to him. The evidence is conclusive that instead of finding it difficult to gain entrance to the magazines the unknown writer really writes the greater part of them."

NOTES.

THE interest which the subject of immortality possesses for the human mind may be inferred from the fact that a modern "Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life" contains a bibliography of more than five thousand titles of books bearing on this topic.

OUR oldest American man of letters died in Berlin on the twenty-fourth of November. This was Theodore Sedgwick Fay, who had been associated with Willis and Morris in the editorship of the New York *Mirror*, and afterward became Secretary of Legation and American Minister in Berlin. His published books were numerous, in fiction, poetry, travel, essays, and history, but of these only one, "Norman Leslie," is now in print. Mr. Fay was born in 1807, and had reached at the time of his death the great age of ninety-one.

The Quarterly Review for October, in an article on "Religious Novels," has the following rather severe word to say about Miss Marie Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine: "One takes equal parts of pseudo-science, neo-Platonism, and theosophy; stamps the whole as revealed from heaven; and recommends us to get it down with a deal of sentiment. Another, more British, lays hold of certain traditional stage virtues, wraps them in emotion, adds thereto a suspicious but exciting ingredient of pseudo-monasticism, and screams to us that unless we take it our life is in danger. Run whither we may with Miss Corelli and Mr. Caine for guides, we shall plunge into hysteria or be overthrown by claptrap."

A REVIEWER in a recent number of *Literature* writes: "The resurrection of the Hungarian literature is one of the most curious and interesting phenomena of modern times. At the end of last century a writer in Magyar was almost synonymous with a loafer and vagabond, and one could not insult a Hungarian lady more grievously (Maurus Jókai himself is our authority) than by addressing her in her own language instead of in French or German. And now at the end of the present century, Magyar is the dominant language of the dominant half of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and an Hungarian publisher can afford to issue a colossal *édition de luxe* of the hundred masterpieces of Maurus Jókai too costly for the library of the British Museum to purchase in its entirety, which, nevertheless, was subscribed for in Hungary itself with alacrity and enthusiasm. Nay, more, Magyar is the one non-Aryan language which has steadily won ground in every direction at the expense of its Aryan neighbors, and such is the inherent elasticity and adaptability of this eccentric but beautiful tongue that it can even supply all artistic and scientific terms out of the treasure-house of its own vocabulary—perhaps the surest criterion of the vitality and durability of a language."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ASTRONOMICAL EVENT OF THE YEAR.

THE new minor planet discovered by Witt, of Berlin, has already been noticed in these columns. We now translate from *Cosmos* (Paris, November 26) an article by M. W. de Fonvielle, giving various interesting details of its discovery and some of the peculiarities that make it notable. Says this writer:

"The great astronomical event of the year is incontestably the discovery of the little planet which is yet known by the provisional name of D Q, which, of course, it will not keep. It is the first of a new group, that of small celestial bodies between Mars and the earth, and not one of those that revolve between Mars and Jupiter.

"The rather inharmonious name D Q simply means that this body is the 117th discovered since the year 1891—the time when astronomers began to adopt these provisional names, to be used as long as the novelty of the newly discovered body is not incontestably established. When this point has been settled, an ordinal number is bestowed on the little planet, which will not be done in this case, unless the number 'one' is given to it as being the first of the new intramartial group. It is more likely, however, that a name will be given to it. The astronomer Witt, of Berlin, who was its discoverer, will have the honor of serving as its godfather. . . . . .

"Since the night of November 28, 1891, celebrated for the discovery of the very interesting asteroid that bears the number 323, the search for minor planets has been carried on almost exclusively by photography, by the process devised by Wolf, of Heidelberg, the celebrated astronomer, who successfully applied it for the first time on this memorable occasion.

"A photographic telescope, mounted equatorially, is directed toward a point of the sky where a minor planet is supposed to be, and generally toward the celestial meridian that passes over the terrestrial meridian of the place at midnight. This telescope is allowed to follow the movement of the heavens for about three hours, during which they have moved about 45°. When this time has elapsed, the plate is developed and fixed, and examined with a lens. It may be said, in general, that during 180 minutes of time, minor planets are displaced less than one minute of arc. Each of them that is within the field must then have described on the negative a small straight line in the direction of its movement, while the fixed stars appear only as points. This is the method that has produced such brilliant successes and has increased in a huge proportion the number of minor planets discovered in these recent years. We owe to it the discovery of D Q in a quite unexpected way.

"M. Witt, astronomer of the Urania Observatory, was seeking to find Ennike, which had been discovered in 1878 by Peters, but had not been observed since 1889, it having failed to appear in 1893 and 1895, so that it was feared that the little world had been lost, destroyed, blown to pieces, or captured by some powerful star. According to the calculations of the Berlin Royal Observatory, it was to be looked for in the neighborhood of the star Beta Aquarii. The photographic search succeeded well, and Witt found the planet whose fate had caused him anxiety; but the trace of Ennike was not alone on the plate: there were two others. The first answered to Althæa, discovered on April 3, 1872, by the American astronomer Watson, which had been regularly observed. The second was of unusual length, so greatly exceeding the others that Witt thought at first that he had discovered a new comet; but when the great telescope of the observatory was brought to bear on this celestial object, he had no difficulty in convincing himself that it was a planet, for the disk, tho small and faint, had no cometary characteristics.

"He telegraphed at once to the observatory at Kiel, which serves as a central office of universal astronomy. He was none too soon, for two days later came a telegram from the Bischoffsheim Observatory at Nice announcing that the same discovery had been made by M. Charlois. . . . . .

"It is the average value of its daily motion that gives this little planet its chief character. Before its discovery, only three minor planets were known whose daily motion exceeded 1,100 seconds of arc. The average movement of D Q reaches 2,101 seconds. Its sidereal year is only 645 days instead of 1,106, 1,105, or 1,103, like that of the three minor planets nearest to Mars and consequently to the earth."

M. de Fonvielle closes his article with the following interesting speculations:

"So small a globe must be inhabited by microbes alone. But who can say that microbes as well as men have not received the breath of life from the Almighty, in whose eyes naught is small, naught is great? . . . Altho our stature perhaps exceeds the ten-thousandth part of the polar axis of this new world, are we other than microbes fastened to the surface of our earth—grains of dust wheeling around one of the smallest suns that the Omnipotent called into being in all parts of infinity on the day when His Providence decided that it was good that there should be light?"
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEASONS IN THE TROPICS.

IN an interesting article on "The Season of the Year," Grant Allen tells us that the tropics may be said to have two winters and two summers every year. He says (in *Longman's Magazine*):

"Have you ever quite realized what the tropical year is like? Suppose you are living on or near the equator, then in December the sun is south of you and at its greatest distance away; you have, so to speak, a relative winter. But in March the sun is overhead; it is now full midsummer. By the end of June the sun has gone north, and is once more on a tropic; you have a second winter; not much of a winter, I admit, but still a relative winter. By September he has returned overhead again, and you are enduring a second summer. In December he has once more retreated to the southern tropic (Capricorn), and it is comparative winter. Thus the equatorial year consists of four distinct seasons, in two of which the sun stands directly overhead, while in two he is at his northern or southern limit. . . . . .

"Now, the distance to which the sun travels north or south of you, if you live on the equator—I use ordinary terms instead of astronomical ones for simplicity's sake—is so comparatively small that within the tropics themselves you never notice much difference as to the amount of heat between one period of the year and another. In equatorial countries the day and night temperature is much the same all the year round: if the country be plain, it is always hot; if mountainous, like the district about Bogota, it is 'a perpetual spring'; one day is always much the same as the one that went before and the one that comes after it. Even on the actual tropics, again, the difference is too slight to make any marked change in the temperature; people living on the northern tropic (Cancer), for example, have the sun vertical to them on June 21, and some 43° south of them on December 21. Nevertheless, the sun is still as near them and as powerful as he is at Milan or Venice in the height of summer; and the consequence is that, as a matter of fact, the thermometer within the tropics and at sea level seldom descends below 75° or 80°, even at midnight in the relative winters. For the heating power of the sun depends, of course, upon the directness of his rays, and lessens with their obliquity; in Venice and Milan they are strong enough to make the ground very hot in July and August, tho it has been cooled before by a northern winter; much more than in Jamaica or Madagascar, which have never been cooled, does the accumulated heat keep everything warm even when the sun is most oblique—and he never reaches the same obliquity as in an English summer. The ground is hot, the houses are hot, wood and stone are hot, and they have all been hot from time immemorial.

"Yet tropical and equatorial trees and plants have their definite seasons to flower and fruit, just the same as elsewhere. This seems surprising at first when one visits the tropics. You can not see why everything should not flower and fruit the whole year round. And yet, at one time pineapples are 'in,' at another mangoes. And these seasons differ in the Northern and Southern hemispheres; what is mango winter in the one being mango summer in the other. I do not say the seasons anywhere in the tropics differ markedly; still, they do differ; the tropical year is divided into times and months for agriculture just as much as any other. Thus there are regular dates in each hemisphere for

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planting, tending, and cutting the sugar-cane. Now, what is the reason of these changes in vegetation, when temperature remains so constant? Why do not trees and shrubs of each kind flower up and down throughout the year irregularly—now one individual and now another? Why are there seasons for things at all in the tropics?

"The answer is, because the same causes which produce summer and winter in temperate climate produce other changes of other sorts in the tropical region. The temperature, it is true, remains the same, or approximately the same; but the meteorological conditions vary. Even with ourselves, summer is not only hotter but also drier than winter; winter is marked by rain and snow as well as by lowered temperature. In the tropics, on the other hand, it is rather the summer or summers that are wet, for there is a certain moving zone of equatorial calms in which it practically keeps on raining always. But this zone is not fixed; it flits with the sun. When the sun goes northward for the northern summer the rainy zone goes with him; when he turns southward again the zone shifts after him. Thus places on or near the two tropics have one rainy season a year, while places on the equator have usually two. The intervening dry seasons are often very dry and parched, indeed; and where this is markedly the case, the rainy season acts just as spring does in the North, or as the inundation does in Egypt; it is the beginning of vegetation. The plants that were dry and dormant during the arid months wake up into fresh life; the branches put forth new leaves; the brown seeds germinate; the flowers appear; and in due time the fruit ripens. Everything in these cases depends upon the recurrence of the rainy season, just as everything in India depends upon the bursting of the monsoons, and everything in Egypt on the rising of the Nile. I have seen a dry plain in Jamaica bare and brown one day, and covered six or eight inches high with fresh green waving guinea-grass the day but one after. The rains had come meanwhile, and nature had awaked with more than spring-like awakening. In those hot climates everything grows by magic as soon as it gets the needed water.

"Indeed, we may say that in half the world the seasons, organically speaking—I mean the seasons of plant and animal life—depend upon heat and cold, summer and winter, snow or sunshine; but in the other half they depend almost entirely upon drought and rainfall."

DANGERS OF EXPERIMENTING WITH DISEASE GERMS.

THE danger run by the bacteriologist who grows the germs of deadly diseases in his laboratory for purposes of experimental investigation has been very forcibly brought to public attention by the recent occurrence in Vienna of fatal cases of the plague from germs brought for such purposes to the General Hospital in that city. We are told in an editorial in *Natural Science* (London, December) that such cases do not often happen. It says:

"It may appear surprising to some that such incidents are not of more frequent occurrence. As a matter of fact they are very rare, and this for two reasons. The majority of pathogenic organisms soon lose much of their virulence when cultivated for any length of time outside the body; some become harmless in a few days, others not for weeks or months, while there are bacteria which seem to retain their pathogenic powers almost indefinitely. In most cases virulence may be restored by suitable passage through the animal body. The chief reason, however, for the rarity of accidents lies in the routine precautions taken in the laboratory when dealing with pathogenic organisms. Such precautions are the first lessons impressed upon the student; for they are necessary, not only as a safeguard to the experimenter, but in order to preserve the cultures themselves from contamination. . . . In all laboratories the beginner acquires, or ought to acquire, the technic necessary for the protection of himself and his cultures by practise upon harmless organisms. Once acquired, it becomes in time practically a reflex action, and the fear of infection is scarcely present to the mind.

"Nevertheless there will always be reckless persons, and accidents will at times occur. Some organisms are especially virulent and dangerous to work with, for instance, the bacillus of glanders. Even typhoid fever is perhaps at times contracted in the laboratory, and one fatal case of cholera has been definitely traced to this source. Such instances are, however, so rare as to be of historic interest. Laboratory infection is, in fact, a risk almost infinitesimal in comparison with the risks run in the post-mortem room or at the bedside, or even in a crowded omnibus. It is the dog in the road who bites you, not the dog you keep chained up in a cage. The recent case of plague at Vienna appears to have been due to carelessness on the part of a drunken laboratory attendant, if, at least, we may trust the accounts which have appeared in the daily press."

SHALL WE ALL BECOME VEGETARIANS?

DR. PAUL CARUS concludes that we should be very foolish indeed to answer this question affirmatively and then act practically on the answer. He asserts (in *The Humanitarian*, December):

"The question of food has no direct but only an indirect bearing upon morality. It is more important how we eat than what we eat. We eat for a certain purpose. We eat in order to live, and our food must be adapted to the purpose. It must keep us in good health and must enable us to be efficient in our work. The question of food, therefore, must ultimately be decided before the tribunal of hygiene. The gourmand is not the connoisseur whose advice should be most highly valued in eating and drinking, but the physician, the man who knows the physiology of the human body and its needs."

The arguments of vegetarians, Dr. Carus thinks, tend chiefly to spoil one's appetite. To quote again:

"Vegetarians are in the habit of making other people feel gruesome at the thought of flesh food. They call roast turkey carcasses and corpses, and declare that they do not want to make a graveyard of their stomachs.

"It is easy enough to spoil the appetite of anybody, even of vegetarians. . . . . .

"Certainly if we trace the material circuit of things, we might be disgusted with our own bodies. Even if we lived on air, the situation would in this respect not be changed much. The probability is that the atoms of the blood which courses through our veins have served all kinds of foul purposes. Only think of the oxygen in the air and consider the combinations of the same element in putrefaction and other forms of decadence! But we must never leave out of sight that we are not made of matter; we are the thoughts and sentiments, the ideas and aspirations of our soul. The material particles are needed to give actuality to our soul; but the soul is constituted by the significance of their forms. The materiality of our body does as little defile the soul as an oil painting suffers detraction because the paints which constitute its beauty would be mere grease-spots if they could be transferred to another place."

Dr. Carus believes that the world would suffer more injury from the abolition of all industries that depend on the slaughter of animals than it possibly could if all the horrors of flesh-eating depicted by the vegetarians were true, instead of imaginary, as he believes them to be. He says:

"If the life of animals had to be regarded as sacred as human life, there can be no doubt about it that whole industries would be destroyed and human civilization would at once drop down to a very primitive condition.

"We need not enter here into a detailed exposition of the suffering to which innumerable human beings would thereby be exposed. Many millions would starve and large cities would disappear from the face of the earth. But the brute creation would suffer too. There might be a temporary increase of brute life, but certainly not of happiness. Cattle would only be raised for draft oxen and milch-kine, and they would not die the sudden death at the hands of the butcher, but slowly of old age or by disease. Their numbers would, after all, have to be considerably reduced, for it is not probable that the farmers would raise cattle as companions or for the mere enjoyment of feeding them."

Vegetarians are fond of asserting that Buddhism, one of the

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world's great religions, frowns on meat-eating; but Dr. Carus tells us this is a mistake. Even the Hindus eschew beef not because it is meat, but because the cow is a sacred animal. Buddha himself ate meat, and Buddhist priests are not forbidden to do so if it is offered to them. In conclusion Dr. Carus says:

"We are sorry to see the vegetarian movement carried on with a vigor which deserves a better cause, and wish heartily that the same efforts would be devoted to the broader aim of humanizing man's conduct toward animals. Here the friends of the dumb creation would find the unreserved sympathy of everybody. The great mass of vegetarian literature, however, is simply ridiculous, and can, whenever taken seriously, only serve to spoil a man's appetite for everything and render him disgusted with the materiality of existence in general."

The other side of this question is argued in *The Voice* (New York, December 15) by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, the well-known advocate of a diet of fruits, grains, and nuts. Dr. Kellogg, who is writing in reply to an article by Sir Henry Thompson, outlines the "grave objections" to the use of flesh food, and alleges that up to the present date they have "never been satisfactorily answered." Dr. Kellogg's objections to a meat diet are, in condensed form, as follows:

Man's entire anatomy classifies him in the list of non-flesh-eating animals.

The whole human family, as revealed by both sacred and profane history, was originally strictly vegetarian in habit. Dr. Kellogg refers the reader to Gen. i. 29.

The vegetarians include a great share of the human family even now. There are at least 400,000,000 in India, Burma, China, Siam, Japan, and other Eastern countries, who never taste flesh, yet enjoy robust health and long life. Dr. Letheby, one of the most eminent English authorities on dietetics, says that the average Irishman eats less meat in one week than the average Englishman eats in one day, and that the peasantry of England are practically vegetarians. Dr. Kellogg says that he investigated this matter the last time he was in England, by spending a little time among the iron-workers of Lye, a nail-making town in the "Black Country." He found that these "stalwart, hard-working nail-makers, among whom none were idle—men, women, and children all working at the forge," scarcely ever taste meat. The Highland Scotch, too, are practically vegetarians, yet they are noted for their courage and hardihood.

Many thousands of robust men and women, alive to-day, have lived all their lives without eating flesh. Dr. Kellogg cites the example of the Trappist monks, who have practised vegetarianism for two hundred years. The abbé of a large Trappist establishment in Kentucky told Dr. Kellogg that all the deaths among the order were due to old age, and that their average length of life was between seventy-five and eighty years.

Dr. Kellogg argues at some length to show that the characteristic food-elements of flesh-food are not those required for maintaining the body's heat or energy.

Animals are, to an increasing degree, contaminated by disease.

Other diseases, not due to direct contamination, arise from excessive flesh-eating.

Men's hearts are hardened and trained to murder and violence by slaughtering animals and eating them.

It is the work of the plant to store energy; that of the animal to consume it. Eating beef is simply eating corn at second-hand, and deteriorated corn at that—for corn is more digestible than beef, and three times as nourishing.

Animals are sentient creatures, deriving their life from God, and have the same right to enjoy that life as human beings have to enjoy their lives, so long as they commit no violence or depredation upon the rights of human beings or other sentient creatures.

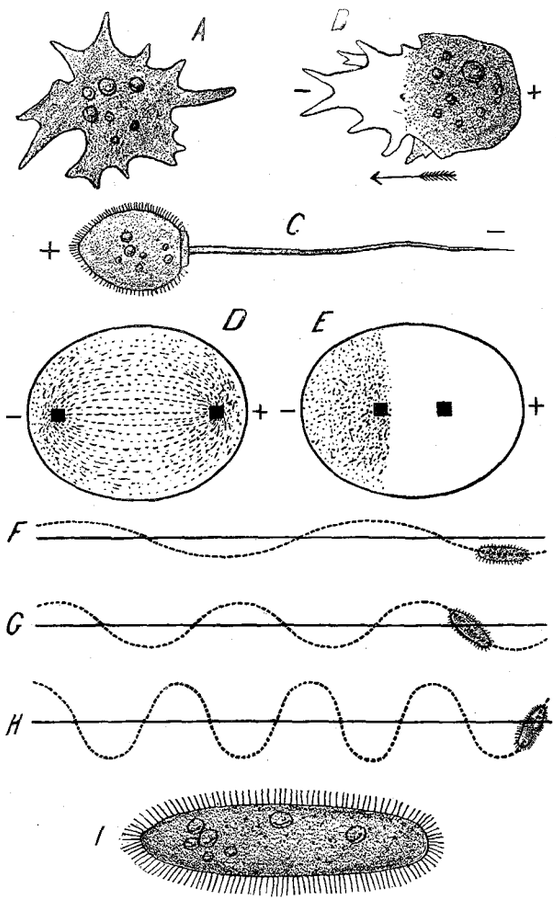
Dr. Kellogg then illustrates his theory by several examples:

"Professor Newman, of the University of London, was, at the age of eighty years, still active, and as clear-headed and vigorous as many younger men, notwithstanding his almost lifelong adherence to a vegetarian diet.

"The writer started out in life a puny, sickly boy. At fourteen, he was expected to die, in a short time, of consumption, as two sisters had done; but, adopting a non-flesh dietary at that time, he finds himself to-day, after more than thirty years' hard work, enjoying better health than ever before, able to work more continuously, for a larger number of consecutive hours, with less sleep and with less food than the average meat-eater, and on a spare diet of fruits, grains, and nuts. If Sir Henry Thompson will visit Battle Creek the writer will take pleasure in showing him a family of nearly one thousand rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, vigorous men and women who are living well, and who hope to live long and usefully on a strictly non-flesh dietary."

EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY ON THE DIRECTION OF MOTION OF ANIMALS.

SOME curious experiments on this subject are gathered in a descriptive article in *La Nature* (Paris, December 3) by M. Henri Coupin, who believes that the phenomena that they reveal show that the lower organisms possess a sort of electric sense, which he calls "electrotactism." The sense, like electricity itself, is bipolar, for all the creatures experimented upon can be divided into two classes, according as they move in the positive or negative direction—with or against the electric current. Says M. Coupin:



"The action of electricity on animals is still imperfectly understood. This study, especially as regards the lower animals, will doubtless lead to interesting results. With the aim of aiding in such investigations—which present no great difficulties—we propose to sum up briefly the state of our knowledge on this point.

"Place under the microscope one of the amebas (*A*) that are so numerous in ponds, and leave it at rest. We shall see it expand into a gelatinous mass whose outline bears irregular 'pseudopods' [false feet] with which the ameba crawls over the supporting surface. Now pass an electric current through the

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water in which it is. If the current is too strong, all pseudopods will contract. But if the current is weak, the pseudopods on the side of the positive pole draw in toward the mass while those on the negative side continue to protrude. Thus the amœba moves from the positive to the negative pole (*B*); we may then say that it is 'negatively electrotactic.'

"Examine a trachelomonad (*C*) in the same way; it presents the appearance of an egg-shaped mass, a little bristly on the surface and furnished with a long tail which is always in motion. By its means the infusorium moves about in all directions. If we now pass a current, we shall see the trachelomonad turn slowly so as to place its tail in the direction of the current, and move toward the cathode; it also has negative electrotactism. Similar facts have been proved in the cases of numerous other infusoria. They always end by crowding up to the negative pole. The rapidity of this movement depends on the strength of the current . . . if it is too weak, the infusoria do not react; if too strong, they are paralyzed and can not move.

"The experiments succeed very well with infusoria of the genus *Paramecium* (*I*): if we examine several of them, as soon as the current passes we see them form in more or less curved lines uniting the two poles; under this form the position of the bacteria is like that of the iron filings in the well-known experiment showing magnetic lines of force (*D*). Little by little this arrangement disappears and the paramecia (*E*) crowd up toward the negative pole. Another fact may also be remarked. When the paramecium is not under the influence of a current it moves not in a straight line but in wide sinuosities (*F*). If a feeble current be passed, these curves become more evident (*G*). Finally, if the current is very strong, the paramecium describes sinuosities still more marked (*H*).

"All these movements can be explained by the motion of the vibratile cilia with which the body of the paramecium is covered.

"The organisms of which we have been speaking are all negatively electrotactic. Others are positively so; that is, they move toward the positive pole. . . . . .

"Still other organisms place themselves in a position directly across the direction of the current.

"Most inferior organisms are thus sensitive to the electric current and modify their movements in consequence. Is it the same with higher organisms? A large number of experiments have been made with some results. . . . They show the curious fact that, in general, mollusks and worms are negatively electrotactic, while crustaceans and insects are positively so; at least, if we may generalize from a small number of instances.

"Some experiments have been made also with vertebrates—fishes or tadpoles. They are placed in a trough of water whose ends are of zinc and connect with battery-wires. When the current passes the fish or tadpoles tend to turn with heads toward the positive pole, but the results of divers experimenters do not always agree, which seems to show that the electrotactic sense in animals depends much on the intensity of the current."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

New Observations on Instinct.—A paper on the different stages of instinct in the same group of animals was recently read before the Paris Academy of Science, the author being M. Bohn, an instructor at the Sorbonne. According to the report in *La Nature* (Paris, November 19) "in recent years great efforts have been made to explain the surprising manifestations of instinct that are observed in animals. The author shows that this instinct is in relation with the conditions of the animal's own life. He selects for illustration a group of crustaceans that includes as its extremes the species *Nephrops* and *Callianasse*, and has several intermediate species. The nephrops is a kind of great sea-crab with long claws, that lives on the sand. It is slightly fitted for fighting, but nature has given it the instinct to hide itself by covering its body with sand. It secretes a glutinous liquid that forms with the sand a kind of mortar, with which it smears its body with its claw, so that only one or two places remain visible. The callianasse, on the contrary, lives in the sand and digs out passages which it strengthens by using a mortar also made by mixing sand with a secretion. Its claws have different forms and uses appropriate to the principal divisions of the work to be done. The first pair serves to scrape up the sand and to mix the mortar; the second pair is for carrying the mortar to the walls of the galleries; the third pair is for spreading the mortar on these walls, which are smooth as stucco. If this third pair be cut off, the animal loses its instinct and simply digs a passage in the sand. In the intermediate species we can follow the variations of the instinct, which is modified according to the needs of the animal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Great Ocean Waves due to Change of Atmospheric Pressure.—"H. C. Russell, director of the observatory of Sydney, New South Wales," says *Cosmos* (November 26), "has recently paid considerable attention to the great waves, vaguely called seismic or 'tidal' waves that frequently reach that part. These undulations of the sea have the same period as waves due to earthquakes; that is to say, about 26 minutes from crest to crest; but it has been proved that only 1 per cent. of them are due to terrestrial commotions and that 60 per cent. originate in Bass Strait, when the meteorological conditions that accompany a center of low pressure show themselves in this part of Australia. The effect of a low-pressure area is to cause an elevation of sea level, which brings about currents along the south and east coasts of Australia. These, meeting in Bass Strait, give rise to waves that move toward the Tasmanian Sea, when they are registered on the tide-gages of Sydney and Newcastle. Mr. Russell has also shown that at least 10 per cent. of the waves have their origin in the Tasmanian Sea, under the action of high gales. Therefore 70 per cent. of these periodic waves observed at Sydney are due to meteorologic causes. The other 30 per cent. are perhaps due also to such causes, but it has not yet been possible to prove it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE corset has found an advocate in a writer in *The Physician and Surgeon*, who says: "The principles underlying the corset are constantly applied in the prophylactic and curative measures of medical practise so that benefit must inevitably follow its proper use. In commenting upon the vertical and unnatural attitude of men, Dr. T. H. Manley, in *The Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly*, makes this plain statement: 'It has long been my conviction that there is no garment in the female apparel more necessary and comfortable than a properly adjusted corset. . . . Along with imparting grace and symmetry to the figure, it likewise is a support and protection. . . . It takes the superincumbent off the middorsal spine and conveys it to the broad, strong cresta ilii, and also imparts a sense of comfort and security.' To meet his requirements of an ideal corset, it must be light in weight, strong and durable, so constructed as to be easily cleaned and so adjusted as to support the upper dorsal spine and related parts from the broad iliac crests. Tight-lacing may be harmful, but the assumption that this is synonymous with corset-wearing is groundless and yet responsible for the denunciations it has innocently received."

"COUNT GLEICHEN relates, in his story of the mission to Menelek," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "that besides the Maria Theresa 1780 dollars, the people of Abyssinia, for small change, use a bar of hard crystallized salt, about ten inches long and two inches and a half broad and thick, slightly tapering toward the end, five of which go to the dollar at the capital. People are very particular about the standard of fineness of the currency. 'If it does not ring like metal when flicked with the finger nail, or if it is cracked or chipped, they wont take it. It is a token of affection also, when friends meet, to give each other a lick of their respective *amolis*, and in this way the material value of the bar is also decreased. For still smaller change cartridges are used, of which three go to one salt. It does not matter what sort they are. Some sharpers use their cartridges in the ordinary way, and then put in some dust and a dummy bullet to make up the difference, or else they take out the powder and put the bullet in again, so that possibly in the next action the unhappy seller will find that he has only miss-fires in his belt; but this is such a common fraud that no one takes any notice of it, and a bad cartridge seems to serve as readily as a good one.'"

"IT is well known," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "that the kea, or mountain parrot of New Zealand, has acquired the habit of attacking sheep, and making holes by means of its sharp and powerful beak in the backs of these animals for the purpose of abstracting the kidney fat, which appears to be esteemed as a luxurious diet. It is supposed that this peculiar habit or instinct was developed by the bird getting the fat from the skins of sheep that had been slaughtered, but this solution is not very satisfactory, as there appears nothing to connect the fat on the skins of the sheep with the live animals. In a note published in *The Zoologist* (May 16), Mr. F. R. Godfrey, writing from Melbourne, offers the following solution of the mystery, which seemed to him to be simple and satisfactory, and more rational than the sheepskin theory: 'In the hilly districts of the middle island of New Zealand there is a great abundance of a white moss, or lichen, which exactly resembles a lump of white wool, at the roots of which are found small white fatty substances, supposed by some to be the seeds of the plant, and by others to be a grub or maggot which infests it, which is the favorite food of the kea. Probably the bird, misled by this resemblance, commenced an exploration in sheep, and, this proving satisfactory, originated the new habit.'"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGION OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

"THE appearance of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's 'Recessional Hymn' may well be considered one of the chief religious events of the past two years," writes Mr. W. B. Parker, who goes on to say that the poem exemplifies the essentially religious basis of Anglo-Saxon character, and lends weight to the belief that great art is forever inseparable from religion. The writer further states that the note of piety is traceable as the ground-note of Kipling's work. In proof of this he quotes part of the dedication to "Soldiers Three," one of Kipling's earliest books, published in 1888; also the *envoi* to "Life's Handicap," which is as follows:

> By my own work before the night,
> Great Overseer, I make my prayer.
> If there be good in that I wrought,
> Thy hand compelled it, Master, Thine:
> Where I have failed to meet Thy thought,
> I know, through Thee, the blame is mine.
> . . . . . .
> The depth and dream of my desire,
> The bitter paths wherein I stray,
> Thou knowest who hast made the Fire,
> Thou knowest who hast made the Clay.
> One stone the more swings to her place
> In that dread Temple of Thy Worth—
> It is enough that through Thy grace
> I saw naught common on Thy earth.

Mr. Parker says (in *The New World*, December):

"This should suffice to make plain the mood in which Mr. Kipling has done his work, and to reveal, underneath all the intolerant energy and fierce intensity of his writing, the vein of genuine religious feeling which has been its chief stimulus. Mr. Kipling's religion is neither new nor complex. It shares with his heroes and his words a simple and primal nature. There was never, in fact, a religion with less scaffolding of theology. Such theology as there is to this faith is of the most uncompromising orthodoxy, but for the most part it springs up straight from the broad base of human feeling, unexplained and undefended. . . . . .

"Mr. Kipling's religion is not only human, but almost exclusively masculine. It does not belong to saints, neither does it belong to women, but to unchastened, faulty men—to Dick Heldar, McAndrews, Sir Anthony Gloster, and Mulvaney. . . . .

"The religion of such men is short and swiftly told. Mr. Kipling puts it all in one of the verses to his friend and hero, Wolcott Balestier, 'Who had done his work and held his peace, and had no fear to die.' A simple religion, as simple as that of the primitive heroes—of Ulysses, of Sidney, and stout Sir Richard Grenville. Two words would hold it all—courage and toil—courage, the merry daring that laughs the world to scorn; toil, the quenchless effort to make the world obey. They who forged this faith surely took counsel of the world's prophets—of Joshua and St. Paul: of Joshua for the first of it—'Be not afraid, neither be ye dismayed,' and St. Paul for the second—'Endure hardness like a good soldier.' 'Do your work and fear nothing'—this is the gospel Mr. Kipling has ever preached, and he has preached it consistently. Even that flinty-hearted young pagan, Dick Heldar, in 'The Light that Failed,' preaches work, and the only mission for which, in 'The Children of the Zodiac,' the gods were brought to earth was to preach, 'Thou shalt not be afraid.'

"This religion needs no interpretation. They who hold it are not men of speech. . . . . .

"Their religion is one of action, and yet because they have lived close comrades to death, and felt their own helplessness, they have learned to believe—to believe as their fathers did—in God and heaven and hell. . . . . .

"So Mr. Kipling expresses the sense of innate divinity which is the core of courage and the life of all effective toil. The faith and daring of his rough heroes spring from the same source as all the religion of the world—from the consciousness that men are not alien to the universe, but that the heart of the world and their hearts beat to the same measure. This and those other feelings which make up the body of our faith Mr. Kipling has uttered afresh for us in poems which, like the 'Recessional,' have at once voiced the prayers and solemn hopes of our generation and given their maker his chief title to a place among the greater names of English poetry."

WAS CHRIST BORN IN BETHLEHEM?

THIS question Dr. W. M. Ramsay, a professor in Aberdeen University, asks, and proceeds to answer in a scholarly and reverent volume just published. Biblical critics have raised the question as to the birthplace of Christ, holding that the accounts of the Nativity, as found in the New Testament and other sources, do not make clear the place of birth. St. Luke and St. Matthew distinctly assert that Christ was born in Bethlehem. Neither St. Mark nor St. John mentions His birthplace.

In the gospels attributed to these writers He is spoken of as Jesus of Nazareth. Furthermore, St. John, in chapter vii. 40, 41, quotes the doubters who said, "What, does the Christ come out of Galilee? Hath not the Scripture said that the Christ cometh of the seed of David and from Bethlehem?"

It has been assumed by certain of the critics, says Professor Ramsay, that John did not believe Christ was born in Bethlehem. These critics insist that the expression, "Jesus of Nazareth" implies that Nazareth was the place of His birth. They then proceed to argue that St. Mark and St. John are right, and St. Luke and St. Matthew are wrong.

The gospel of St. Luke, which contains the most circumstantial story of the Nativity, has been, we are told, most severely criticized for the explanation it gives of the visit of Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem. The critics have asserted that the report of the census was either a fiction or a blunder, and that the circumstances which Luke relates were contrary to history. The germ out of which the story has developed, Professor Ramsay says, was the fact, recorded by Josephus, that A.D. 6 or 7 there was made a census and valuation of Palestine, the first and the only one which the Romans held in that country; and that Luke has transferred this census, with the officer Quirinius, who made it, to a different period, about nine or twelve years earlier, when it was impossible that any census could have occurred, or that Quirinius could have been the census-taker.

That no census could have been held in Judea until A.D. 6 or 7 the critics infer from the fact that Josephus describes the "great census" of that year as something novel and unheard of, rousing popular indignation and rebellion on that account.

That Quirinius could not have been concerned in any earlier census, even if it occurred, is inferred from the supposed fact that he never governed Syria during the life of Herod, for Herod died in 3 A.D. Therefore a census taken in the time of Quirinius could not be associated with the birth of a child "in the days of Herod, King of Judea."

Granting, however, for the sake of argument, that the census was taken at the time and by the person specified by St. Luke, why, ask the critics, did Joseph travel all the way to Bethlehem instead of remaining at his residence in Nazareth?

In short (still using the language of hostile criticism), St. Luke deemed it an essential point in his story that the prophecies relating to the Messiah's birth in Bethlehem should seem to have been fulfilled. Therefore, he lent greedy faith to fiction purporting to explain how the son of a resident of Nazareth came to be born in Bethlehem.

For these reasons, skeptics have triumphantly asserted that any one who accepts the canons of historical reasoning must relegate the whole tale of the birth of Christ to the realm of imaginative fiction. Nor is it only the extreme school of critics that reject the tale as an invention. Many of those scholars who thoroughly accept the trustworthiness of the Gospel as a whole abandon the attempt to defend this incident, and either pass by on the other side or frankly admit that it is at least in part erroneous.

This is the first work that answers in detail all these various and apparently important objections. Professor Ramsay unhesitatingly indorses the narrative of St. Luke in its entirety, claims that it is in complete accord with the latest discoveries in history, and insists that it involves no contradiction with the other gospels.

First as to the question of contradiction. He holds that the expression "Jesus of Nazareth" does not mean that Nazareth was His birthplace, but merely the abode of His parents, the place which had been His home, whence He had appeared before the world. As to the deductions drawn from the murmurs of the doubters, "Hath not the Scriptures said that Christ cometh of the seed of David and from Bethlehem?" Dr. Ramsay insists that the obvious intention of St. John was ironical, and that he quoted the words of outsiders, who were ignorant of the story of the Nativity, to impress upon the minds of the believers fully acquainted with

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it the emphatic witness which the objectors unconsciously bore in Christ's favor, as one who had in very fact fulfilled the full measure of the prophecies they quoted against Him.

Dr. Ramsay points out that critics, to be consistent, if they maintain that St. John did not believe that Jesus was born in Bethlehem, must maintain also that John did not believe Him to be of the seed of David. Now every contemporary Christian reader of John's gospel would recognize the irony involved in the first clause of the sentence quoted, because John knew the doctrine set forth by Paul and the synoptics. Such a reader would therefore necessarily recognize that the second point was also ironical.

As to the census, Dr. Ramsay acknowledges that the Roman method of census-taking was to record existing facts, and that any disturbance of the distribution of population would defeat the purpose and impair the value of the census. He concedes that if the census which Luke had in mind were ever carried out purely after the Roman method, it would not furnish the explanation which is the prime reason for mentioning it.

But, far from asserting that this census was carried out strictly after the Roman method, Luke explains in the outset that it was made on a different principle, not merely by households (as the Roman method required), but also at the same time according to descent and stock—that is, by tribes. Hence those Hebrews who were not residing in the proper city of their tribe and family were constrained to return thither for the occasion to be enrolled there. Now, Joseph was of the "family and house of David," whose proper seat was Bethlehem.

This method would not work any general or widespread inconvenience, owing to the settled habits of Oriental life. Most families would be naturally resident in their native place. As to the non-resident exceptions, the inconvenience would be minimized by the smallness of Palestine and the regular custom of attending a yearly Passover. In any event, the drawbacks would be slight in comparison with the danger of exciting tumults by needlessly forcing the Roman methods of registration on a reluctant people.

The fact that the census of Herod was tribal and Hebraic, not anti-national; that it was unconnected with any scheme of Roman taxation; and that it aroused little indignation and no rebellion, would explain why Josephus had not deemed it of sufficient importance to notice, and would not conflict, but harmonize, with his statement that in A.D. 7 a totally new departure was made in Palestine in the earliest census and valuation of property, after the Roman fashion. This novel, unheard-of, and anti-national proceeding aroused indignation and rebellion, and could not be passed over in silence by the historian.

But what extra-biblical evidence is there as to the taking of a census at the period of Christ's birth? Apologists for Luke have hitherto thrown up their hands at this point, acknowledged its difficulty, recognized the plausibility of adverse criticism, and contented themselves with the plea that inasmuch as Luke has been proved historically right in all other cases, we must fain believe that he was right also in this.

Dr. Ramsay will not be satisfied with such a makeshift. He asserts that Quirinius was twice governor of Syria. The latter's second term of office commenced in A.D. 6, when he took the great census to which Josephus refers. But his first term was contemporary with the last years of Herod's reign, and therefore with the birth of Christ. During his first term he ordered the purely national census, which led to Joseph's journey to Bethlehem, and thus decided the place of Christ's nativity.

Dr. Ramsay argues as follows: The decree of Augustus, which Luke mentions, is commonly interpreted as ordering that a single census should be held of the whole Roman world. This is not a correct interpretation of Luke's words. What Augustus did was to lay down the principle of systematic enrolment in the Roman world, not to arrange for the taking of one single census. This system of numbering went on for a time, or more probably permanently, and hence the "first" of the series is defined by Luke as the occasion on which the story turns. "We may assume unhesitatingly that if any such system was inaugurated, it would be periodic, recurring regularly, either once a year or after a definite term of years." Luke does not state that the system was put into form universally. That point was a matter of indifference to Luke. What he implies is that the system was put into force in Syria.

Ten years ago, if one had advanced such an interpretation of Luke's account, he would have been laughed at, for Roman history then gave no testimony of the existence of such census-taking. But three different scholars, Kenyon, Wicken, and Viorick, working independently of one another, announced in 1893 the discovery that periodic enrolments were made in Egypt under the Roman empire, and that the period was of fourteen years. These census records have been found in a more or less fragmentary state. The first of the papers dates from Nero A.D. 61–62, but there is nothing to show that the census did not exist before this date. Indeed, the language of these early papers indicates that they are not the records of the first census.

A POLYGAMOUS MORMON IN CONGRESS.

MUCH anxiety has been expressed in religious quarters during the past year over the renewed and apparently successful efforts of the Mormon church to establish itself in various parts of this country. So energetic has the Mormon propaganda become that the Utah presbytery and several other "Gentile" religious bodies have felt constrained to send out a warning to the Christian public. The fears thus expressed have been augmented by the appearance at Washington of the polygamous Congressman from Utah. Under the editorial caption "What Will Congress Do?" *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Chicago) discusses the situation at length. It reprints the petition presented to President Harrison by the president of the Mormon church in 1891 begging for executive clemency and declaring that the law of the Mormon church commanding polygamy "was henceforth suspended." It also reproduces the subsequent proclamation of President Harrison granting full amnesty to all persons who had violated the Edmunds act forbidding polygamous marriage, "upon the express condition that they shall in the future faithfully obey the laws of the United States." Following these *The Advocate* says:

"But for these declarations in the manifesto, petition, and court testimony, Utah would not have been admitted to statehood.

"As is explained in the article on another page of this paper by Eugene Young, grandson of Brigham Young, the leaders of the church dictate the political action of its members, and they have deliberately selected a polygamous Mormon to represent Utah in the national House of Representatives. What will Congress do about it? Submit? We believe it will not.

"The Congress of which Mr. Roberts has been elected a member will not meet until March 4, 1899. The present Congress should enact such laws as will prevent the consummation of this Mormon outrage by Mr. Roberts and the continuance of the crime of unlawful cohabitation and plural marriage by any member of the Mormon church. The future political, social, and moral, as well as religious character of several important Western States may depend upon the action or inaction of this Congress. The people will hold its members responsible for a failure to do their duty in this matter."

In an editorial note *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) thus refers to the case:

"Utah now sends a Congressman to Washington who is a confessed polygamist. It is urged that if the House permits him to take his seat, it will condone polygamy. That is doubtless true, since the House is the judge of the qualification of its own members. But the polygamous Congressman's vote may be sorely needed by his party. The country is getting aroused to the menace of the Mormon church rather late. Those who objected to the admission of Utah were accused of 'pessimism' and 'lack of faith in our institutions.' We wish that some of the people who were so sure that Utah could be trusted, and who were so optimistic and had such faith in our institutions, would take hold of this matter, and not lay the responsibility for the present state of affairs upon those who opposed the whole business."

The Episcopal Recorder (Reformed Episcopal, Philadelphia) has the following reference to the subject:

"We have no doubt that when the proper time comes Mr. Roberts will give reasons why he should not be regarded as a law-breaker, and claim prior responsibility and marriages previous to the admission of his State as excuses. We would not judge

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him; his peers in Congress will do that. . . . Certainly the possession of a plurality of wives by a representative from the recently admitted State of Utah is, on its face, a very serious breach of the pledges given by those who sought its admission."

The history of the admission of Utah as a State is briefly reviewed by the New York *Observer*, and in conjunction with this, it recites the action and conduct of the Mormon leaders under statehood, concluding with the election of "Brigham H. Roberts, an avowed polygamist, to Congress." *The Observer* thereupon says:

"By this last act the issue is directly raised whether Utah is not still a polygamous State, and thus whether its people have not obtained statehood on false pretense. For Roberts was not only opposed in the electoral canvass on the ground that he is a polygamist, but admits the fact and is, it is said, prepared to defend his position. This is, that as he had contracted his plural marriages before Utah became a State, he owes a duty to his wives which there is now no law compelling him to forego. The federal statute against polygamy is not operative in a State, and the prohibition of the enabling act applies only to future polygamous marriages. As the federal statute is operative in the federal district, how he expects to escape prosecution there should he enter Congress, he does not state. The one thing apparent, however, is that, in electing him as their representative, the Mormons have flagrantly violated their most solemn pledges, and so doing have raised the question whether their State has ever complied with the terms of the enabling act,—is, in fact, a State at all.

"The question is, of course, one that must be dealt with by the House, when Roberts attempts to take his seat. To permit a confessed polygamist to occupy a place in the federal Government would be to give the indorsement of that Government to polygamy, to reverse a policy on which the nation is a unit. For if the offense is condoned in that high legislative body, nothing is more certain than that in Utah the law against polygamy will be a dead letter. The moral sense of the nation revolts against any compromise with the Mormon iniquity, and still more against any complicity of the federal Government with it. The qualifications of its members are, of course, to be determined solely by the House, but as Roberts is debarred both by federal statute and by the constitution of his own State, decision should not be difficult. That duty done, Congress may well consider the larger question, whether Utah, having never fulfilled the pledges by which she obtained statehood, is a State within the Union."

The Reformed Church Messenger (Philadelphia) also asks the question, "What will Congress do about it?" and replies:

"There ought not to be much doubt about what it ought to do; for when Utah was admitted as a State it was under the solemn pledge that polygamy would not be permitted. After that the bold effrontery of sending a polygamist to Congress should be rebuked by showing the doors of the Capitol and of Washington homes to any such person as Mr. Roberts and his three wives. Let us see what sort of apologists he will have among those who put politics above morals."

The Michigan Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., Detroit) has the following opinion to express:

"When the proposition to make Utah a State came before Congress, many thoughtful citizens opposed it, believing that statehood would only be crowning the Mormon hierarchy with power almost supreme to work out their nefarious schemes, a result now demonstrated to be a fact. Meantime Mormon missionaries are diligently at work in all sections of the country making converts to that faith. It would not be at all surprising if, grown strong and bold under state auspices, polygamy should yet be an open sore on our body politic, and far less easily cured than it would have been by federal authority under territorial government."

The Southwestern Presbyterian (New Orleans and Birmingham) says:

"Much has been said of late in our religious papers of the new aggressiveness of this modern monstrosity. Some deep political scheme is doubtless back of it all. We believe it was a blunder to admit Utah into statehood. There can be no doubt that polygamy, professedly renounced for a purpose, is still practised; and yet Mormon missionaries pervading the land scrupulously suppress the offensive feature of their faith until they have foolish men and more silly women in their toils. The best way of dealing with these emissaries of evil is for our ministers everywhere to inform themselves of the real nature of Mormonism and communicate this information from the pulpit, and thus strip the lamb's fleece from these ravening wolves. But there is something more to be done. We should carry the war into Africa. The combined missionary forces of pure Christianity should assail Mormonism in its chief seat. It is proposed to abolish yellow fever by cleansing its fountain in Cuba. A similar course is wise with respect to this moral poison. Missionaries, churches, and Christian schools are urgently needed in Utah, and all patriots, whether Christians or not, should support them."

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, in a paragraph on Mormon casuistry, has the following:

"But since the admission as a State polygamous relations have been resumed—if indeed they were ever suspended. The fact is admitted and defended. Two lines of defense, at least, are adopted. One is, that it was understood at the time that the then existing polygamous relations were to continue, but that no new polygamous marriages were to be celebrated. The second is stated by a writer in the Salt Lake City *Tribune* thus: 'I base my justification of it upon the grounds that Utah was entitled as of right to admission into the Union without making such a covenant; that the United States had no right, therefore, to insist upon it as a condition precedent to admission; that it was obtained by duress, and therefore not binding upon those who made it.'

"That is casuistry for you worthy of the best days of the Jesuits. What is to be expected of a people of such moral training?"

The Canadian Baptist (Toronto) says:

"Mormonism has again entered upon an era of active propagandism. Its emissaries, said to number several thousands, are abroad in all sections of the United States and Canada, as well as among the more ignorant peoples of the Old World. They are pressing their work here in Toronto, and claim to be quietly drawing away many from their old beliefs to themselves."

From *The Outlook* (New York) we quote:

"There are many signs which indicate that Mormonism is neither dead nor moribund. It has been said that it has missionaries in all of the countries of Northern Europe, and that eight hundred of them are seeking proselytes in different parts of the United States. A conference is to be held in Brooklyn in February, the object of which is to put the work on a permanent basis. Mormon missionaries are especially active in Maryland and West Virginia, and in the mountain districts of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. These facts recall the strong paper which was read before the Congregational Home Missionary Society in Cleveland last June by Mr. Eugene Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, in which he used these words: 'Mormonism, eight years ago crushed by the Government, its leader in prison or hiding, its property confiscated and credit fatally impaired, its people half alienated and wholly threatened with disfranchisement, sued for mercy. Mormonism to-day, triumphant and arrogant, its property and prestige restored, its citizenship guaranteed by statehood, its influence secured by power in one of the branches of Government, challenges the orthodoxy of your older beliefs and calls it heterodoxy. It throws down the gauntlet to the nations of all the earth, and tells them that every government is the heritage of the followers of Joseph Smith.' No one can object to the progress of Mormonism so long as it remains simply a religion and does not threaten the moral health of the nation with its doctrine of polygamy. We may forbid the preaching of that doctrine, but its other errors, so far as they exist, can be met only by the presentation of more reasonable truth in more attractive form."

Dr. S. E. Wishard, in a letter to *The Evangelist* (New York), writes:

"Having entered our protest against polygamy during all these years of warfare against it, we now call upon all Christian people and loyal citizens to take such immediate steps by petition to Congress as will prevent the boldest polygamist in Utah from disgracing that body by taking his seat next March."

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MORE ABOUT THE RELATION BETWEEN RELIGION AND NATIONAL SUCCESS.

THE controversy on this subject which has been carried on beween Dr. Welldon and Monsignor Vaughan in the London *Spectator* has been brought to a close. *The Spectator*, in a leading article, expresses its own opinion, which is that there is little or no connection between national success and Christianity. It goes on to say:

"Nor can we, if we narrow the controversy to Catholic and Protestant, agree with Macaulay and Dr. Welldon. It is not even true that in all cases Protestantism has secured earthly prosperity, and Catholicism the reverse. If they had, that would be no proof of anything except that Protestantism had attracted the strong races, and Catholicism the feeble ones, just as Stoicism in the Roman period attracted the proud, and Christianity the wretched; but they have not. Compare Belgium, with its devotedly Catholic population, with Sweden, which is entirely Protestant, or with Switzerland, in which the religions are almost equally divided. Or compare the Rhenish provinces of Prussia and their Catholic population with the strictly Protestant population of the two Mecklenburgs, or even the Protestant cultivators of Brandenburg and Pomerania. It seems to us that if we accept prosperity or power as tests of religious truth—and we accept neither, holding that a single man under sentence to torture might be fuller of true religion than his judges—we ignore causes at least as powerful, namely, race, the tendency to multiply, and the habit (which has palpably nothing to do with religion) of continuous industry. The North of Ireland is more prosperous than the South of Ireland because the North of Ireland is occupied, or at all events directed, by men of the Scoto-English breed, who are restless in poverty, who love order, and who are nearly as industrious as the worst race under heaven, the Chinese. Fill Ireland with ultra-Catholic Flemings, and Ireland would be filled with a people making money every day, using her streams, her meadows, her fish, and, above all, her many facilities for manufactures. England is great because of the blood of her people, their energy, their freedom, and their indusry, not because of their creed. Fill her with Celtic Huguenots, and she would be a little land, very happy, very contented, very good, and with an entire incapacity for the empire of the seas, which is the source and guaranty of British prosperity. It is true that the magnificent tolerance of Englishmen has enabled England to rule dark races, far exceeding her sons in number, without popular rebellions; but does that tolerance proceed from her creed or from her superb pride, the pride of Roman patricians mingled with a respect for the results of personal liberty, which he derives from her race and her historic development? Pagans steeped to the lips in evil doctrines grow as rich under British protection as Englishmen themselves. Is it the truth of their faith that makes the Parsees one of the most prosperous of communities, or is it their own energy, and industry, and love of acquiring cash? It seems to us that religion is degraded, not elevated, when we try it by a test, the logical conclusion of which is that the apostles ought to have developed into ministers of state, and the disciples into the Barings of the ancient world. There is fatness and the pride of fatness in such a view of truth and its results."

An Expurgated Bible.—We have the Authorized Version of the Bible, made under King James I., the Revised Version of 1881, the American Revised Version, and are now being given the Twentieth Century New Testament, a translation of the original Greek into strictly modern English. But it has not yet occurred to us, as to the Germans, to expurgate the sacred book. In *The Sunday at Home* (November) we read:

"Among German educational authorities there seems to be a widespread belief that the entire Bible is not a book which should be in the hands of the children attending school. Parts of the Bible, they maintain, are unsuitable to be read by the young. There are numbers of boys and girls, they say, who deliberately seek out passages in certain books of the Bible either to scoff at or to afford them food for their impure thoughts. Accordingly in parts of North Germany, especially in Hamburg and Bremen, the schools are supplied with what is known as the 'Bremen School Bible,' a book about half the compass of the entire Scriptures, in which all that is necessary for edification, morality, and salvation is to be found. At least this is the opinion of the German Bible-reformers. The movement has now spread to South Germany, and the Wurtemberg Bible Society has received an order to print an edition of an expurgated Bible for the use of the schools in that kingdom. We wonder what Luther would have thought of this? We can imagine his scorn. He would have said something like this: 'Purify your homes, your streets, your theaters. Teach religion and piety to your children in the family. To pure children all things are pure.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE deaconess movement has been started among the Baptists.

The British Weekly says that the Bishop of London "has directed his candidate for orders always to preach on a subject, not a text."

A NEW journal is about to appear in Paris, founded by Catholic women, and edited by Madam Paule Vigneron, under the title of *Le Pain*.

AT the meeting of the Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church in Montreal, the church was represented as having lost ground in the country districts.

THE oldest rabbi in the world, according to *The American Israleite*, is Dr. Levi, of Giessen, Germany. He celebrated last month, hale and hearty, his ninety-second birthday.

DEAN FARRAR is writing a sequel companion volume to his great work, "The Life of Christ." The new book, which may be published next spring, is largely the result of the dean's recent studies in Palestine.

PRINCE IMERETINSKY, governor-general of Poland, has been removed by the Czar. The alleged reason for this disgrace is said to be the strained relations between the governor-general and the higher Catholic clergy.

THE latest reports concerning the Anglican church in Hawaii, which may be transferred to the American Episcopal church, show that there are on the islands seven clergymen, seven churches, and a membership of 1,500, of whom 15 are Hawaiians.

THE circulation of the Bible in Russia has lately been much increased, and the government has given colporteurs free passage fot themselves and their books on government railroads and steamers. Private companies have also shown like favors.

POPE LEO XIII. altho over eighty, has written a libretto for an oratorio on the subject of "The Baptism of Clovis." The oratorio will be performed in the Cathedral of Reims in December by an orchestra of 120 pieces and a chorus of 200 voices.

ACCORDING to a recent census in India there were nearly a half million married infants under nine years of age, and over two hundred and fifty thousand widowed children under fifteen years of age, doomed by the customs of the country to the ignominy of a life-long widowhood.

IT is said that the Turkish authorities in Palestine have received strict orders from Constantinople to see to it that no real estate in Palestine shall pass into the hands of Jews, even if they are Turkish subjects, and that in consequence of this order all transactions in landed property in the name of the colonies projected by Barons Rothschild and Hirsch and the Israelite alliance have been stopped.

DAWN seems to glimmer at last for the Russian Jew. The Czar has sanctioned by imperial ukase the first official breach of the May (1882) Laws, which prohibited Jews from settling in the villages and thus prevented them from turning their attention to agriculture. Baron Horace Günzburg has devoted 1,350 acres of his estate in Bessarabia to the formation of a Jewish agricultural colony.

The Journal and Messenger says that "Bishop Hartzell found, on reaching the mouth of the Kongo, that of the fifty-eight missionaries sent to that country by his predecessor, Bishop Taylor, whose fame is so great, only four were left. One of these he removed to St. Paul de Loanda, and the other three he sent home. He also sold the steamer which had been in use bythe missionaries and provided for the abandonment of the Lower Kongo as a Methodist mission-field."

THE natives of the Yukon region in Alaska possess a totemistic religion, with a certain amount of ritual. As distinguished from a fetish, a totem is never an isolated individual, but always a class of objects. The Indians of the Yukon have many curious animal myths and legends. They believe all the lands lying beyond the boundaries of their knowledge to be peopled by fierce superhuman monsters. They believe in the transmigration of souls. With them the jay is a sacred bird, and the dog and bear are objects of special veneration.

"WE could select men and women from the various churches," says *The Christian Register* (Unitarian)—"Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Unitarian—who, taken away from their creeds and churches and put together in social life, would have the same moral qualities, an identical religious spirit, and similar ways of working for the good of others. Evidently, this common something does not come from diverse creeds, varieties of church government, and differences of ritual. Some day we shall have a congress and a committee to describe and express this common something which is the screet of the good life."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

THO she has yielded to the demands of the United States, Spain to the last refuses to admit that she gave any provocation for war. "To the world at large," asserts the *Liberal*, Madrid, "this war will always appear as a long-planned and carefully prepared raid of the strong upon the weak." Many Spanish papers still charge us with having blown up the *Maine* ourselves, referring to our refusal to permit an independent investigation as the base of their suspicions. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"The war party in the United States knew that something startling was necessary to arouse the nation. Here was a fine chance. Nearly all the officers of the *Maine* were on board another ship when the explosion took place. People who charge the Spaniards with being capable of such a vile deed are well capable of committing it themselves."

Apart from this sentimental cause for complaint, which the Spaniards more than ever wish to submit to an international tribunal, they are chiefly concerned about the fate of their prisoners in the Philippines. "America must see to it that these unfortunate men are liberated," says the *Tiempo;* "it is to their everlasting shame that they allow 14,000 white men to be tortured and murdered without the slightest attempt to relieve them." But preparations for another war such as France has carried on for the past twenty-eight years do not seem likely on the part of Spain. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"For the ultimate liberation from a foreign yoke of the people in our lost provinces we can do nothing. Some of them, in Porto Rico and Luzon, do not even deserve our pity, because of their ingratitude. Yet we can not help deploring their ultimate fate, easy to foretell under circumstances which have placed them in the hands of the race which may properly be called the 'grand exterminator.' They will share the fate of the Maoris in New Zealand, who numbered half a million in 1848, and of whom to-day hardly 40,000 are left. . . . We do not believe that Spain, for her part, thinks of a revenge so difficult to obtain; altho no one knows what changes the future may bring. At present we will confine ourselves to the reconstruction of our home affairs."

The Spaniards are imbued with such distrust of the United States that many of their papers doubt whether the $20,000,000 for the Philippines will ever be paid. "The indemnity for Florida, sold to the Yankees in 1821, has never been paid yet," asserts the *Imparcial*.

This matter is of no small importance to the creditors of the Spanish Government. The *Figaro*, Paris, says that only foreign control can avert state bankruptcy in Spain, but doubts that Spain will submit to being placed in the same category with Turkey, Greece, and Egypt. Apart from this, the French press has nothing but sympathy for Spain, with occasionally an expression of dissatisfaction with the attitude of the United States. The *Journal des Débats*, which believes that the war fever in the United States was of artificial growth, declares that our "imperialists" show "how easy it is for people to regard their own pretensions as a manifestation of Divine will." No such reflections appear in the British press, taken as a whole. "The United States may obtain her new possessions by right of conquest, but the main point is that Spain is forced to yield," says the London *Times*. *The Daily Chronicle* congratulates England upon her friendly attitude toward the United States, which, says the paper, "hastened the peace negotiations." *The Globe* says:

"Great Britain has willingly acquiesced in the annexation of Porto Rico and in the establishment of an American protectorate in Cuba, tho it was laid down by Canning as an axiom of policy in that part of the world that the Pearl of the Antilles should never belong to any great power. But we have great interests to protect in the West Indies, and those interests can not be disregarded in the settlements now to be undertaken."

The overwhelming majority of British papers agree with *The Daily Telegraph* that America's launch as a colonial power necessitates a closer union with the mother-country.

The Germans treat the subject as ancient history. "Spain could not hope to refuse with success anything the Americans chose to demand," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. Many organs agree with the *Vossische Zeitung*, which believes that the Philippines are best in American hands, as neither the Spaniards nor the Tagales can hold their own. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, hopes that "the Americans have satisfied themselves that the Philippines are not sufficiently valuable in German eyes to quarrel about them." Less unconcerned are the Russians. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says:

"A single glance at the map shows that the Philippines belong to Asia. . . . Are the European powers really prepared silently to accept this *sic volo, sic jubeo* from Washington? England, France, and Russia are partners in the ownership of Asia; the United States must yet create a sphere of interests worthy of recognition in Asia. Yet it seems incredible that this matter of European interest should have passed without notice."

A Russian diplomat interviewed by the Berlin *Tageblatt* expresses himself to the following effect:

Russia does not think the matter worthy of interference, but she fears that her cordial relations with the United States are at an end. Great Britain will take the United States in tow and use her against Russia. Considering the threats uttered in England against the world at large, this development of Anglo-Saxonism must tend to disturb peace.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

GERMAN criticism of the American army, as seen during the late war, is not unkindly. Yet the German officers who come into contact with our troops fail to consider them in the light of a decisive factor in international politics. Nothing is said against the physique or intelligence of the men. Only their supposed inability to grasp the necessity of obedience and faith in their officers is censured. A German officer quoted by the *Nord-Ostsee Zeitung* expresses himself as follows:

"The American troops before Manila made a good appearance, physically as well as intellectually. Very few of them were too young for their work. But their undeniable want of discipline —*i.e.*, strict obedience, orderliness, and firmness—renders them of little use in a real battle, where all must work in unison to obtain a given result. Neither the men nor the officers possess the necessary training nor a due comprehension of their duties. There are a very large number of Germans among them—more's the pity —who possess greater military instincts. But even these have been too much influenced by American ideas regarding individual liberty to preserve a clear judgment.

"For guerilla warfare, however, the Americans are as good a material as could be wished. . . . At present it would seem that neither the men nor the officers would be formidable to a good European force. On the other hand, it is undeniable that the Americans are capable of high military development. But it will take a long, long time ere they become an awe-inspiring military power."

The writer admits that, "considering its make-up, commanders of a large American force are wise if they act with great caution."

Graf Götzen, an officer noted for his success as an African explorer, and during the war military *attaché* with Shafter's army, expressed himself to the following effect in the course of a lecture delivered in Berlin before the Colonial Society and nearly three hundred officers:

The American navy fulfilled all reasonable expectations. The

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regular army, too, is a very serviceable body of men; but the volunteers hardly deserve praise. An exception, however, must be made in the case of the regiment of Rough Riders. The insurgents were a miserable body, among whom only the officers were white men. To the American army they were almost valueless. The dynamite guns were practically ineffective, of short range and difficult to sight. The troops were not always properly provisioned, but in this Americans and Spaniards encountered almost insurmountable difficulties. The American colonies will have a great future, for the talent of the Americans as colonizers can not be doubted. Foreign officers attached to General Shafter's staff had no reason to complain of their treatment.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NAVAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.

ARTICLES on the lessons of the late war are becoming more and more numerous in the foreign press. In England, for some reason or other, naval and military experts have as yet little to say, but Captain Mahan's treatises are published in the London *Times*, and are apparently read with keen interest. In France, as everywhere else, it is acknowledged that if the Spanish navy was worse than expected, the American proved to be rather superior to its reputation. For the rest the subject of most interest is the question of naval construction. In the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, we find a series of articles in which the diagrams showing the places where Spanish vessels were hit are keenly discussed. We take from it the following summary:

Everything fragile and flimsy on board Cervera's ships was destroyed, the bridges were in ruins, the ships burned out. Now this was not due solely to the mass of projectiles poured into them. The fire of the Americans was anything but mediocre, yet only a small proportion of their shots were hits. There can be no doubt that the resistance of the Spaniards was broken by the fires which were started by the bursting shells, and which were attributed to projectiles filled with inflammatory material. The latter is an error. Wood will take fire very easily, as the experience obtained in the war between China and Japan has shown. The Spaniards did not profit by that experience; they did not replace wood with metal wherever this was possible. This is nothing new to our naval constructors, nor have they failed to perceive that superstructures, especially light superstructures, should be avoided as much as possible. The smaller the surface presented to the enemy, the greater its power of resistance, the less hits and casualties. But this rule must not be all-prevailing. The Americans had some large monitors which they sent back to their own ports, altho the weather was for the most part mild. The fact is, these ships were so low in the water that their crews suffered excessively from the heat of the tropics. Therefore, while we remember that a battle-ship is a fighting machine and not a hotel, we must remember that the crews can do nothing if their health is impaired. In connection with this subject another matter may not be lost sight of: if a ship is destroyed the crew is in great danger of drowning. In the days of the old wooden ships a mass of floating wreckage enabled many of the sailors to hold themselves above water until they could be picked up. With iron ships this chance to save life is lost. It is the duty of the Admiralty to provide some life-saving apparatus that will work with reasonable chance of success.

Admiral Cervera has not been received in Spain with as much animosity as was expected. The reason is that he can to a large extent prove his innocence. According to the Barcelona *Diario* the admiral expressed himself to the following effect:

The lessons of the war are not new. Almost as much was known before to naval officers of all nationalities. The Spanish officers were well aware of the defects of their fleet. Many weeks before the actual outbreak of hostilities I informed the Government that, altho I was willing to give my life, I could not hope for victory. The only possibility of Spain's success lay in obtaining strong allies. Our own fleet was not in condition to meet the Americans, and we would only meet destruction in a useless attempt to defend an island already almost lost. The authorities would not listen, and I received orders to proceed to the West Indies. I attempted to make up in strategy the deficiency of my fleet in actual fighting power; but even in this I did not succeed, as the necessary supply of coal was wanting in Santiago.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS FRANCE DEGENERATE AND FRIENDLESS?

THE tone lately adopted by British writers and diplomats in addressing France is a topic in continental journals. Some, like the Hamburg *Correspondant*, believe in England's unerring political instinct, and regard her treatment of France as a proof of French degeneration and isolation. The *Jugend*, Munich, thinks the French themselves are convinced of their inferiority. The paper sketches the situation tersely as follows:

"HOBSON: The British Lion does not hear the crowing of the Gallic Cock.
"JOBSON: Is he deaf?
"HOBSON: No, *the Cock is dumb!*"

A Paris correspondent of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, however, believes that the French are being punished for a lately developed tendency to adopt English fads. He says:

"The arrogance of the English and their habit to threaten with Britain's displeasure as if it were something to be dreaded are too well known to deserve comment. But that France is treated with special brutality, as if the English regarded her in the light of a third-class power, is the fault of the French themselves. Frenchmen exhibit too much respect for British gold and British titles now that their country has become a bourgeois republic. It was otherwise during the Third Empire. France then guarded her predominant social position. To-day it is the fashion to copy the English in everything. What effect this cult has upon the English is easily imagined. They regard it as a tacit admission of their superiority, and act with an arrogance which they would not dare to exhibit in any other European country, Turkey, perhaps, excepted. The English have not the slightest gratitude for the courtesies shown them, indeed they become more exacting the greater the civility shown them by the French. The London diplomats are merely copying the tone of English tourists in France."

Another Russian, however, the publisher and editor of the *Grashdanin*, declares that France is really declining. As Prince Meshtchersky has until lately been a warm partizan of the Franco-Russian alliance and a bitter enemy of the Germans his article has created some sensation. He says:

"The social and moral existence of France is in danger, the better classes are without moral strength, the leaders of the army think only of themselves. Anarchy reigns everywhere. Returning from France to Russia, a Russian is struck with the changes he experiences on the road. In France he finds anarchy tempered with bureaucracy, wild passions, and corruption. As soon as you cross the German frontier you are in a country where quiet and order, freedom and respect for the opinion of others reign, above all a country whose countless little towns tell of the triumph of free labor and intellectual superiority."

The Germans are much less inclined to believe the case of France hopeless. F. Rubinstein, in an article in *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, on "dying nations," expresses himself to the following effect:

It can not be denied that France shows unmistakable signs of degeneration. What the French need is new blood, foreign immigration. But their jingoism, their protectionism, prevent the influx of new men, new arts, new ideas. Paris even is, on the whole, opposed to mixed marriages. The French aristocracy is undoubtedly degenerate, and the wealthy bourgeoisie which deposed the nobles has come to the end of its tether in three generations. But we must not forget that only the upper classes are declining. France has still healthy peasant farmers who may accomplish her regeneration, and her Provençals, her Bretons, her Auvergnats, are well fitted to diffuse new life in the nation.

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The French themselves, while admitting a crisis in their national life, accuse their neighbors across the Channel of narrow-mindedness. "The English underrate us," says the *Temps*; "they see only our faults and ignore what we are doing in literature, in art, in science, in engineering." The first outcome of these hurts to French pride is a desire to be on good terms with other neighbors, especially the Germans. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It may not be true what the *Courrier du Soir* says—that the German Emperor is already working for a Franco-Russian-German *entente*. But the news does not appear improbable. Germany and France are undoubtedly drawing nearer each other. That the French Government suppressed the *Rire* for ridiculing Kaiser Wilhelm, that the French papers did not object, shows which way the wind blows, just as much as the rumor that a French fleet would act as guard of honor to the *Hohenzollern*, a rumor which some years ago would have called forth a wild outburst of jingoism."

The German papers cautiously remark that this new sentiment in France must be tested ere Germany can hold out once more the hand of friendship so often refused by France in past years.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAS HENRY GEORGE CONVERTED JAPAN?

MR. TENTEARO MAKATO, a Japanese gentleman sent to investigate political economy in Europe and America, published his report in the earlier part of this year, and an English translation of his work has recently appeared. It has set many men to thinking, for it shows that Henry George has made headway among that most marvelously regenerated of all aristocracies—the Japanese. The Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle*, a paper noteworthy for the liberality with which it opens its columns to discussions on economic questions, expresses itself as follows on the subject:

"Commisioner Makato's work was prompted by Mr. Neesima, tho then Minister of Education at Tokyo, who, through the Foreign Office, wrote to the Japanese Minister in Washington, shortly after the Chino-Japanese war, that in Japan the effect of labor-saving machinery, steam-engines, and great factories had not tended to reduce the hours of labor or to relieve women and children from excessive work. Mr. Neesima had fondly hoped that these wealth-producing devices would tend toward leisure and opportunity for culture, and that his schools would shortly contain all the children in the land. Yet in Yokohama, Tokyo, Osaka, and throughout Dai Nippon the effect seems to have been the very reverse, and the workingman's lot has become not easier but harder. The cost of living has become greater, and life more anxious. The commissioner was, therefore, ordered by the Mikado's Government to make inquiries 'in those places where these wonderful machines are most used, as to their social effects; learn what methods, if any, have been adopted to cause them to bring that comfort and leisure to the masses for which they were evidently devised.' . . . . . .

"It is to be noted that the Japanese Government directed this inquiry to be made in that country where, above all others, labor-saving machinery is most used, and is employed to the best advantage. Not in England, Germany, or France was this inquiry to be conducted, but in the democratic republic of the United States. The first commissioner, Mr. Teremoto, of the Japanese Legation at Washington, according to his instructions, abjured 'the civilities of the rich' in order to spend his time among, and learn something about, the poor. His former perceptions he soon found to be illusory. The better dress, houses, furniture, more varied food of these people, he was surprised to find, were accompanied by more tension, more anxiety, and less happiness than among the same classes in Japan. Wages seemed to be no more than a bare living, tho at a much higher standard than in Japan. To improve these conditions labor unions had been formed, but were commonly defeated by the men and women out of work and struggling to get employment. . . . Even in Japan, he thought, the contrasts were less serious, and between rich and poor the gulf was narrowing. . . . But after about a year, he made his report to his chief, explaining that he felt himself incompetent, and suggesting as commissioner Mr. Tentearo Makato, who had graduated at Yale, after a course of study at Columbia. . . . Like Teremoto, Makato found enlightenment in Henry George, whose 'Progress and Poverty' carried him away. Henry George the commissioner believes to be 'the freest thinker the world has known, and his book the most important ever given by man to men.' The abolition of private property in land—land nationalization—is the Socialistic doctrine which the commissioner recommends for the salvation of his native country. Ominously we learn that Henry George's four principal works are already rendered into the Japanese tongue. Here then is a pretty development if the masses of Japan (and, through them, of China) are to be become imbued with the teachings of Henry George. It was a consummation totally unforeseen by the author of 'Progress and Poverty.'"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ABROAD.

THE death of Harold Frederic in England and the indictment of two Christian-Science healers (since discharged by the judge) for responsibility therefor, while it has aroused some vigorous comment in England, has called forth very little editorial notice in the rest of Europe. "In Germany these people, who are neither Christians nor scientists, would have been arrested before they could have done serious harm," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne. The same note is heard in the Paris *Débats*. The only continental journal of any consequence that does not absolutely ridicule the whole business is the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*. Its London correspondent, in a long article, expresses himself to the following effect:

Harold Frederic was a picture of manhood, and he certainly earned a name for himself. His cable messages to New York were sometimes cabled back to England as "American opinions." But he could not get away from the peculiar ignorance and superstition of his race. Nor can we. In any other country the "Scientists" and the "Peculiar People" would be laughed at. In England they may murder folk under the guise of religion. Luckily England is the land of publicity, and the criminals in the case will find it hard to ply their trade for a while.

The opinion of the *Handelsblad* is backed by the overwhelming majority of British newspapers. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Apart altogether from this individual case, which has resulted in the loss of a life of much promise, we trust that the prominence now given to the methods of the enterprising American ladies who are making a fat living out of the weak-minded and credulous will result in their receiving systematic treatment at the hands of the Criminal Investigation Department and the director of public prosecutions. The vulgar quack, or vendor of 'charms,' is watched and moved on by the police, and there is no reason why these people, simply because they add blasphemy and pseudo-science to the old-fashioned procedure, should flourish unchecked. In France or Germany they would find themselves in prison or across the frontier in a week, and we trust there is some equally effective weapon in the hands of our own police."

The Spectator, *The Speaker*, *The Saturday Review*, in fact all the best English weeklies, are ashamed of the whole affair. Of the dailies *The Times* is dissatisfied because "imposture can shut out so much civilization." *The Standard*, *The Daily News*, *The Morning Post*, *Daily Chronicle*, *Graphic*, and *Leader* all demand summary punishment for the people who caused Harold Frederic's death, and not a few of their editorials contain remarks which are anything but flattering to this country, from which this "pagan superstition" is supposed to have been imported.

In the editorial comment of *The Humanitarian* (London) we find the following words in defense of the principle of mental healing:

"The recent sensational proceedings in the courts respecting

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the death of a journalist named Harold Frederic while under treatment of the so-called 'Christian Science' has brought the question of mental healing prominently before the public. Without expressing any opinion on this particular case, which, as we go to press, may be considered *sub judice*, we should like to point out that the result, be what it may, does not affect the science of mental healing in its broader aspects. Mental cures are well-established facts—as well established as the undoubted truism that the mind is superior to the body. The experiments successfully carried out at Nancy and the Salpêtrière, the investigations of Charcot and many registered physicians and learned professors in France and elsewhere, have proved beyond a doubt that, properly directed, the mind may become a powerful curative against disease. The faith cures at Lourdes are another witness, tho not so well attested. Under these circumstances, the attitude of dislike and indifference on the part of the ordinary physicians toward mental therapeutics can only be ascribed to ignorance and professional jealousy. It would be more worthy and more dignified on their part to recognize this power, to find out its laws of action, its limitations, and its power for good or for evil—in other words, mental therapeutics should be taught as surgery and medicine are taught in our schools of healing. Even *The British Medical Journal* has been fain to admit: 'Disease of the body is so much influenced by the mind that in each case we have to understand the patient quite as much as the malady. This is not learnt at hospitals.'

"When we remember that mental science is yet in its infancy, it is not surprising that cures are not invariably effected. Allopathy has held the field for many centuries, yet people still die under its treatment. Does it therefore follow that allopathy is quackery? When we remember how recent discoveries in animal chemistry, bacteriology, etc., have revolutionized medicine, and think of the bleeding and nauseous drugs of a century ago, surely we should remember that healing is not an exact science and suspend judgment. The fact is, the mind and the body are interdependent, the mind has influence over the body and the body over the mind; it is those who lose sight of either of these truths who go astray. It follows, therefore, that professors of the healing art should be trained in knowledge of the mind as well as the body, and *vice versa*."

In the body of the same magazine there is a contribution from Jean Porter Rudd called "How to Think," which is clearly on the side of the doctrine of mental healing. We quote as follows:

"Through the investigations of physical scientists we have learned that thought is dynamic; it is both force and motion. Thought is a force in the same sense as is electricity; it is the most potent known energy in the universe. Thought being both force and motion, the process of thinking is the motor power by which our lives are guided and governed. Thinking builds cells in the brain; it changes the structure of that organ in exact accordance with the quality of thought generated, and thereby changes our relations to one another, to our environment, and to life. . . . . .

"I think it safe to assume that there are few persons in the world that would not be glad to better their conditions—that would not willingly exchange want for plenty, sickness for health, and dread of the uncertain future for a large, calm, grand, understanding faith in universal good.

"We hold the motor power in our minds; but until now we have not known this, and we do not yet know how to use it. What we lack is recognition of a beneficent truth. We are not at the mercy of every untoward event that may chance to darken upon us. We may learn how not to be sick, or poor, or unhappy. We are endowed with a royal gift by our Creator—with a guiding force that, rightly understood, can not fail us (because based on immutable law), but will guide us into the very joy of joys: the joy of *life*.

"Misused, misdirected, mistaken thought is the cause of all sickness, poverty, and sorrow—all unease. This is not visionary imagining, not a mere speculative statement: it is the latest discovery of scientific investigation. It is a demonstrable proposition, as demonstrable as is any problem in mathematics. The day is not far distant when the science of mind control, now in its infancy, will take rank among the exact sciences, to be formulated and studied, and to prove itself of inestimable benefit to mankind. Even now people are learning that they must not dare to indulge a wicked or a weak habit of thought. One might as well take frequent spoonfuls of poison as to worry; while to think thoughts of resentment, malice, hatred, or revenge is less wise than to thrust one's hand into fire."

"THE WORST FELLOW IN THE WORLD."

THE Germans have a very poor opinion of the Armenians, and the friendly interchanges between Emperor William and the Sultan do not produce on German Christians the repellent effect that it produces elsewhere. Some of the reasons for this fact may be gleaned from the following extract from the correspondence of Pastor F. Naumann, in the *Hilfe*, a religious journal of Berlin:

"Opposite us [at a dinner in the Tradesmen's Club at Constantinople] sat a German master potter, who had been nineteen years in Constantinople and knew Anatolia. He said: 'I am a Christian and believe in loving my neighbor. Yet I think the Turks were right in killing the Armenians. They have no other remedy. The Turk is superficial, indolent, but generous, qualities which the Armenian exploits in the most unwarrantable manner. *The Armenian is simply the worst fellow in the world!* He will sell his wife, his daughter in her teens, he will rob his own brother. Morally they are the scourge of Constantinople. Not the Turks attacked the Armenians, but the Armenians the Turks. We were in the streets on the day when the Ottoman Bank was attacked, and we ought to know. That the Armenians of Asia Minor are better is a lie. They are born rascals, and it is no use even to raise them in German families.'

"*Nobody raised his voice in opposition to these statements.* Everywhere we heard that the Armenians are used by the English to overthrow the Sultan. We tell these things because our own opinion is well known to our readers. . . . Not that our countrymen think that the Turk can forever retain his position in Europe; but the Armenian certainly does not deserve protection."

Similar opinions are uttered by Dr. Körte, of Bonn, in his "Anatolian Sketches," in which he describes his recollections of many years' residence in Anatolia. He says:

"It is a well-known fact that Christianity has altogether failed to become an educational power in the Orient. The average Christian there is morally far below the average Mohammedan. Every one who really comes in touch with the people learns to respect the Turk, to despise the Greek, to treat with hatred and contempt the Armenian. The Greek is a shopkeeper and a boaster, but on the whole harmless. The Armenian is a rascal through and through. The Levantine is the Creole of the Orient; he has a slight varnish of civilization. Loyal and conscientious is the Turk. . . . The Turks pay nine tenths of the taxes, do all the hard work, and yet defend the empire."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE chagrin of British capitalists at having lost control over the South African Republic in consequence of the War of Independence in 1880–81 will easily be understood when the enormous development of gold-mining in the Transvaal is taken into consideration. Last year the Transvaal mines produced $300,000 worth more gold than the whole United States.

THE Toronto *Evening Telegram*, commenting upon the large number of Canadians who joined the American army during the late war, says:

"Restlessness and love of adventure, the natural heritage of men whose fathers carved out homes in the forest, are fed by the sports of the country and fanned by an invigorating climate. In India and in Egypt, in fact wherever arms are to be borne or fighting to be done, Canadians are found—a fact that in part accounts for the country's rather slow growth in population."

AMID the hubbub created by the British press over the Fashoda affair it is pleasing to learn that Her Majesty's officers in Egypt did nothing to aggravate the crisis. General Grenfell and his staff treated Major Marchand with much politeness and kindness, a fact which the Frenchman acknowledged by a personal visit to Grenfell as well as by letter. In connection with this it is worth remembering that, according to German authorities, neither our Admiral Dewey, nor indeed any American officer invested with authority, showed that they countenanced the systematic instigation carried on by newspapers and press agencies during the late war.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The total amount of coal produced in Belgium during the year 1897 amounted to 21,492,446 tons, representing a value of 220,672,100 francs ($42,589,715.30) and exceeding by 240,076 tons the production of 1896, which was considered the largest ever realized in Belgium. During 1897 there were 48 strikes among mine-workers, only four of which were successful.

The import of Indian corn into Germany is of especial interest to Americans. The past decade has witnessed a phenomenal growth in this trade. The first imports took place in the fifties, and were of slow growth at first, but during recent years they have been far more rapidly developed than those of any other cereal coming through the North Sea ports. This rapid increase is a sign of the increase in German cattle-raising, and the dependence of German farmers upon foreign cattle-foods. The principal and almost only source of corn supply is the United States. Bremen and Hamburg are the great corn-importing centers of Germany. In the year 1897, the arrivals of corn at Hamburg were 618,861 tons, valued at 42,000,000 marks ($9,996,000); and at Bremen 242,954 tons, valued at 16,000,000 marks ($3,808,000). The increase over 1896 was most remarkable—nearly 50 per cent. Most of the corn imported at Hamburg finds its way to the upper Elbe and Oder regions, the shipments thither in 1897 amounting to 380,000 tons and forming one of the most important articles of freight transported on the Elbe. The export by rail is unimportant, amounting in 1897 to 32,131 tons. Corn is exported from Hamburg to Denmark, and is also sent to Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, and the Prussian seaports on the Baltic. Small shipments are also made to other European countries and to the Cape Verde and Canary islands; also, in 1896, to the Cape of Good Hope.

Scotch workmen have preferred American-made tools for some years. They say they are tempered harder and more serviceable and have a finish that is lacking in the others. German-made goods are somewhat cheaper, but they are softer and do not stand use as well as the American. "Combination" tools do not seem to be well received.

United States Minister Conger sends from Peking the following clipping from *The North China News* of July 12, purporting to be a translation of a recent decree of the Emperor in regard to the enactment of copyright and patent laws. It would appear from this decree, says Mr. Conger, that China is about to give her men of literary and inventive genius the same recognition and protection accorded them by other nations; and it is indicative of the great changes soon to take place in the country.

The following important imperial decree, which is really the promise of the enactment of copyright and patent laws, was issued on July 5:

"From ancient times until now, the first duty of government has been to bring order out of chaos and shape the rough materials at hand. With the increasing facilities of international commerce, our country has been filled with an influx of scientific, mechanical, and artistic things which are an education to the masses, whose eyes are daily being opened to their usefulness. China is a great country, and our resources are multitudinous. Men of intellect and brilliant talent, capable of learning and doing anything they please, are not lacking; but their movements have hitherto been hampered by old prejudices which have formed a bar in thinking out and introducing to practical use new inventions. Now that we have entered upon the highroad toward the education and enlightenment of the masses, for the purpose of making our empire strong and wealthy like other nations, our first duty should be the encouragement and employment of men of genius and talent. We therefore hereby command that from henceforth, if there be any subject of ours who should write a useful book on new subjects, or who should invent any new design in machinery or any useful work of art and science which will be of benefit to the country at large, he shall be honored and rewarded by us in order to serve as an encouragement and exhortation to others of similar genius and talent. Or, if it be found that such geniuses have real ability to become officials, we will appoint them to posts as a reward, or grant them decorations or fine raiment in order to show the masses the persons who have gained honor by their talents and genius; while they shall also be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their labors by being presented with papers empowering them to be the sole manufacturers and sellers within a certain limit of time. Again, to such as have administrative talents and the necessary funds either to build schools, or begin irrigation-works for the benefit of agriculture, or build rifle factories or cannon foundries, all of which will be of great benefit to the population of the empire at

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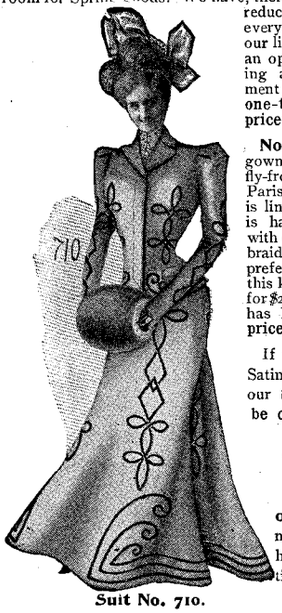

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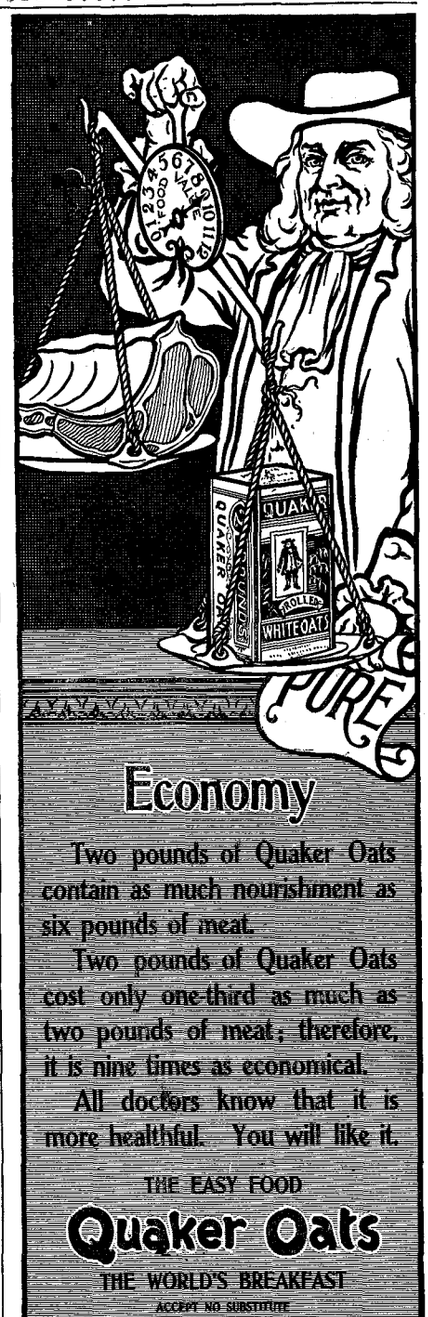
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large, shall be granted rewards on the same scale as men who have gained distinction in the army or navy, in order to give them special encouragement to work for the good of themselves and their country. We hereby further command the Tsung-li-Yamen to draw up the regulations which shall govern the various matters noted within this edict, and report at once to us."

Consul Mahin, at Reichenberg, Bohemia, says that American butter, lard, and bacon are becoming very popular in Austria. They are better than the native product, and, if they can be preserved sufficiently long and well, ought to pay for their introduction.

Mauritius sugar is now admitted to a participation in the 25-per-cent reduction on sugars exported to Canada. Export to the United States have been considerable.

PERSONALS.

THE mysterious power which the late John W. Keely, of Keely motor fame, brought to light was perhaps never better illustrated than in an experience of Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, the inventor of the pneumatic dynamite-gun.

One day while Lieutenant Zalinski was visiting Keely at his workshop, he was very much interested in the latter's surprising feat of raising a 700-pound weight at the long end of a six-foot lever with a one-inch fulcrum. He professed to accomplish this by simply connecting his generator with a small piston acting on the lever, says a writer in the New York *Herald*.

Lieutenant Zalinski looked the lever and the weight over carefully, and then asked Keely whether he thought the force of the etheric vapor would be powerful enough to raise the long arm of the lever with the added weight of the Lieutenant's manly form perched upon it. Keeley good-naturedly thought he could do the trick quite easily. So Zalinsky climbed up on the end of the lever, finding a foothold on the great iron weight, and teetered there, smilingly balancing himself in midair. Keely turned a few stopcocks. Then there was a slight sound in the generator, and up shot the long arm of the lever with such force as to hurl the Lieutenant up among the cobwebs in the rafters almost as promptly as Zalinski's gun now hurls its dreaded earthquakes. The pneumatic expert came down safely and with his good nature unruffled. As he brushed the dust from his slouch hat he expressed himself as quite convinced that there was power under that lever. But he was conservative enough, even then, to express no opinion as to the nature of that power.

THE young Queen of Holland is showing her spirit in the question of her betrothal to Prince William of Wiede, to whom, it is reported, she will be married next spring.

The official announcement of the betrothal has been kept back on account of certain difficulties in the protocol, the question being whether the Prince should be invested with the rights and prerogatives of prince consort or retain his present rank. Unless the former plan is adopted, neither the laws of Holland nor the foreign courts will recognize him as a member of the Dutch royal family. The Wiede family insist upon the title of prince consort, but Queen Wilhelmina demands that Queen Victoria's precedent be followed, and that the title of prince consort be not conferred until eighteen months after the marriage.

THE "icy hauteur" of the Irish statesman, Charles Stewart Parnell, is well brought out in the biography of that famous leader recently issued by R. B. O'Brien. It is related that, when the £40,000 subscribed for him by the Irish people in 1883 was to be presented, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, a man of culture and an eloquent speaker, was deputed, with some other leading citizens, to wait on Parnell at Morrison's Hotel and hand him the check. His Lordship naturally prepared a few suitable observations for the occasion. At the appointed hour the deputation arrived and were ushered into a private sitting-room where stood the chief. The Lord Mayor, having been announced, bowed, and began: "Mr. Parnell——." "I believe," said Parnell, "you have got a check for me." The

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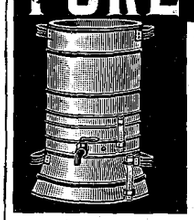

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Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

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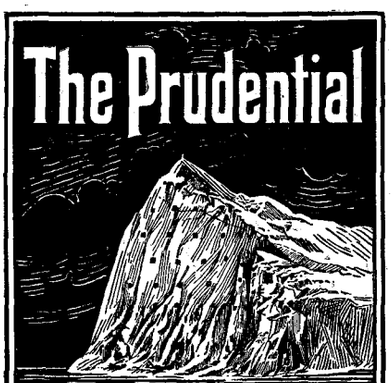

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Lord Mayor, somewhat surprised at this interruption, said "Yes," and was about to recommence his speech, when Parnell broke in: "Is it made payable to order and crossed?" The Lord Mayor again answered in the affirmative, and was resuming the thread of his discourse when Parnell took the check, folded it neatly, and put it in his waistcoat pocket. This ended the interview.

Current Events.

Monday, December 12.

—**A riot in Havana**, arising out of an attempt to close the theaters because of General Garcia's death, results in the death of three Cubans.

—Generals Miles and Schofield appear before the House Military Affairs committee, and advocate increase and **reorganization of the regular army.**

—General Ludlow is appointed **military governor of the city of Havana.**

Tuesday, December 13.

—The war-ships, *Brooklyn*, *Texas*, *Castine*, and *Resolute* are **ordered to Havana.**

—Major-General Brooke is appointed civil and **military governor of Cuba.**

—**Gideon W. Marsh**, president of the Keystone Bank, in Philadelphia, when it was wrecked, is sentenced to twelve years and three months in prison and to pay a fine of $500.

—Senator Turpie speaks against the **Nicaragua canal** bill.

—The Senate confirms the nomination of Dr. J. Hill, of New York, to be **Assistant Secretary of State.**

—Sir William Vernon **Harcourt resigns** the Liberal leadership in the British House of Commons.

Wednesday, December 14.

—President **McKinley addresses the Georgia legislature.**

—General Fitzhugh Lee is appointed **military governor of the Province of Havana.**

—It is reported in Madrid that the **Filipinos have demanded the $20,000,000** to be paid to Spain by the United States as a ransom for the Spanish prisoners held by them.

Thursday, December 15.

The **Atlanta Peace Jubilee is closed** by a banquet at which President McKinley makes an address which is generally taken to indicate advocacy of "imperialism."

—Ex-Senator **Calvin S. Brice dies** in New York City.

—The House passes the **pension appropriation bill.**

—M. Müller has been elected **president of Switzerland.**

Friday, December 16.

—**President McKinley** is enthusiastically received at Tuskegee and Montgomery, Ala.

—The House of Representatives defeats the bill to incorporate the **International American Bank.**

—The bill to extend the customs and revenue laws of the United States over the **Hawaiian Islands** passes without opposition.

—The **Cuban tariff**, to go in effect January 1, is made public.

—**Aguinaldo's representative files protest** against the peace treaty with the commissioners in Paris.

Saturday, December 17.

—The American **Peace Commissioners sail** from Southampton for New York.

—The House passes the **Indian appropriation bill.**

—Judge Tafft, of Cincinnati, orders the **sale of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.**

—It is reported in Madrid that General **Gomez is dead.**

Sunday, December 18.

—A number of religious denominations in London adopt a resolution in favor of an international demonstration on behalf of the **Czar's disarmament proposal.**

—A monument to the **Russians who fell in the Turko-Russian war** of 1878 is unveiled at San Stefano.

The international **conference on Anarchists** closes at Rome.

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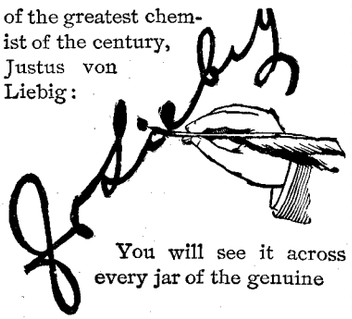

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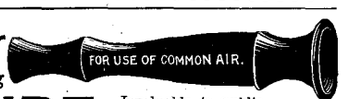

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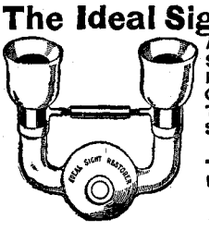

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CHESS.

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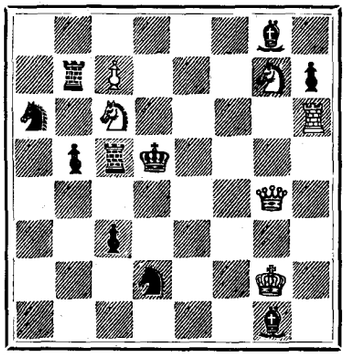
Problem 341.

BY A. C. CHALLENGER.

First Prize, *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

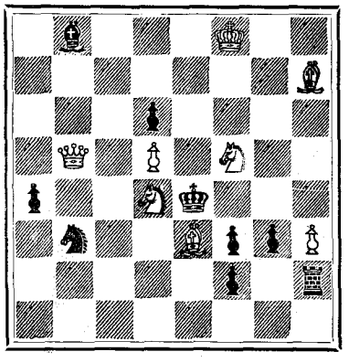
White mates in two moves.

Problem 342.

BY K. ERLIN.

Second Prize, *St. Petersburg Zeitung* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 335.

Key-move, R—R 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham Moundsville, W. Va.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; the Rev. M. Brueggemann, Remsen, Ia.; J. R. Hils, West Superior, Wis; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; Mrs. Samuel Niccolls, De Soto, Missouri; F. A. M., Hinton, W. Va.; George M. Towle, Scio College, Ohio; A. J. M., Portland, Ore.

Comments: "A clever idea skilfully executed"—M. W. H.; "Very ingenious and interesting"—H. W. B.; "A very neat and clean piece of work"—I. W. B.; "A first-class composition"—R. M. C.; "The beauty of this problem is all that we should expect to find in a two-mover; beauty, simplicity, difficulty, and harmony; no two moves alike; every move yielding a new variation"—F. H. J.; "A very neat problem with unique variations"—C. D. S.; "A fine work"—H. W. F.; "A beautiful composition"—F. S. F.

No. 336.

1. R—K 6 / K x R	2. Q—Q 7, ch / K x Q must	3. B—B 8, mate
1. ..... / K x Kt	2. Q x P, ch / K x Q must	3. B—K 2, mate
1. ..... / B x R	2. Q—Q 3, ch / K x Kt, must	3. Q—Kt 6, mate
1. .... / B x Kt P	2. Kt—K 3, ch / K x R	3. Q—Q 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / B x B P	2. Q—Q 5, ch / K x Kt must	3. Q—Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / B—K 6	2. Kt x B, ch / K x R	3. Q—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / B any other	2. Q x P ch / K x R must	3. B—B 8, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. R x Kt, ch / K—K 5	3. R—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K x Kt	3. Q x P, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., F. H. J., C. R. O., C. D. S., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S.

Comments: "A problem of the very highest order"—M. W. H.; "An old idea cleverly illustrated. The position is a very fine one"—H. W. B.; "A many-sided, fine-pointed Kohn"—I. W. B.; "A very fine problem in every way"—R. M. C.; "One of the cleverest problems I have met for a long time"—F. H. S.; "Ingenious and interesting"—C. R. O.; "A very troublesome problem"—C. D. S.; "In grand epic style! A problem of sacrifice"—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S.

W. H. H. Cunningham, Canadian, Tex., and S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Ala., were successful with 332.

The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

At the time of going to press the score stands: Janowski, 4; Showalter, 2; Draws, 3. The match was postponed after the ninth game, on account of the death of a brother of Showalter, who has gone West to attend the funeral.

SIXTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

	SHOWALTER. *White.*	JANOWSKY. *Black.*		SHOWALTER. *White.*	JANOWSKY. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21	B—Kt 3	B x R P
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	22	R(B sq) sq (c)	K B x P
3	Kt-Q B 3	Kt- K B 3	23	Kt—Q sq	Q—Kt 5 (d)
4	Kt—B 3	P—B 4	24	B—K 5	Kt—K 5
5	P x Q P	K P x P	25	P—B 3	P—B 4 (e)
6	B—Kt 5	B—K 3	26	P x Kt	Q P x P
7	P—K 3	Kt—Q B 3 (a)	27	R x P (f)	P x R
8	P x P	B x P	28	Q x P	Q x R ch (g)
9	B—Q 3	P—K R 3	29	Q x Q	R—B 8
10	B—R 4	Castles	30	Q—K 4 (h)	R x Kt ch
11	Castles	B—K 2	31	K—B 2	R—B sq ch
12	R—B sq	Q—R 4	32	K—Kt 3	R—K B 4
13	B—Kt sq	K R—Q sq	33	Q x Kt P	R (B 4) x B(i)
14	Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt	34	Q—R 7 ch	K—B sq
15	P x Kt	Q—Kt 5	35	Q—R 8 ch	K—K 2
16	Q Q 2	Q R B sq	36	P x R	K—K B 8 (k)
17	P- Q R 3	Q—R 4	37	B—Kt 6	B—B 2
18	K R—Ksq	R—B 3	38	B x B	R x B
19	Q—Q 3	R(Q sq)-QBsq	39	Q-Q Kt 8	Resigns.
20	R—K 3	P—K Kt 4 (b)			

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) In the fifth game of the match Q Kt—Q 2 was played. The text-move is more aggressive.

(b) Endangers the King's side.

(c) He could not well play P x B. Black answers Kt—K 5, regaining the piece, with a decided advantage in position.

(d) Better perhaps was B—B 8. Another play for Black was Kt—Kt 5, which might have been answered by R (K 3)—K 2 and P—K R 3.

(e) He could not retreat the Kt, for Q—R 7 ch would have led to a winning attack. Black, being two Pawns ahead, was quite justified in selecting this continuation, for the three Pawns will at least make up for the loss of the Kt. He however, overlooked the brilliant continuation White had on hand, which leads to a speedy win.

(f) Brilliant and sound play. By sacrificing the Rook, White opens the diagonals, thus establishing a winning attack.

(g) He had hardly any other defense. White threatened Q—R 7 ch, as well as Q—Kt 6 ch, leading to a mate. The text play is quite promising.

(h) Excellent play. White can well afford to sacrifice the Kt, for Q—Kt 6 or Q—R 7 ch will win easily. The move prevents Black's intended R x Kt and R—B 8 continuation.

(i) Necessary, since Q—Kt 7 mate was threatening, as well as Q x B.

(k) He could not capture the Bishop on account of Q—R 7 ch, followed by Q x R.

Lasker Again to the Front.

For two years the World's Champion has been devoting himself to serious study in Heidelberg and Berlin, and it was a question whether or not the World would lose a great master of Chess to find a great master of mathematics; but now that he has finished his university course, Lasker comes back to the world of Chess. He is now on a tour in England, winning everything in sight. In the Ladies' Chess-club, London, he made a clean sweep of twenty boards; at the Town Hall, Basingstroke, it was the same thing—twenty straights. In Plymouth, he lost only one game out of thirty games, ten were declared Draws on account of lack of time, and at Falmouth he won all the games. He has declared his intention to play in the great London Tourney of 1899; and there is a possibility that he may visit the United States. He has lectured on Chess before several of the London clubs, and made his mark as a most interesting and instructive teacher.

The Pillsbury Itinerary.

In Watertown, N. Y., when the American Champion gave the first exhibition outside of New York City, he played six games of Chess and one game of checkers without seeing the boards, and, at the same time, took a hand in a game of duplicate whist. He lost only two games of Chess, and won everything else, The next day he played in Seneca Falls, N. Y., six games of Chess simultaneously, in the afternoon, and ten at night, losing but one out of the sixteen.

College Chess.

The seventh annual Inter-Collegiate Tournament will be held in the Columbia Grammar-School, New York City, beginning on Monday, December 26, and lasting the week. The colleges represented are Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. *The Yale Alumni* says that in these tournaments Columbia and Harvard have a great advantage over Princeton and Yale, because the Columbia and Harvard men have the privilege of playing in the New York and Boston Chess-clubs, and thus meeting some of the most expert players in the country.

Chess-Nuts.

Blackburne, the English Champion, recently played ninety-one games in Glasgow, Scotland, losing only three.

In the rapid-transit tourney of the Yale Chess-club twenty-four players contested. The first and second prizes were won by Freshmen: First, Roberts (1902); second, Thatcher (1902).

Pillsbury recently gave an exhibition of simultaneous play in the Brooklyn Chess-club. He played twenty-four games of Chess and two games of checkers. Of the Chess-games, he won twenty, lost four, and drew one. He lost one and drew one at checkers.

Several of our correspondents have been criticizing the Chess-editor rather severely on account of the error in the Morphy-Versailles game: K—R 2 instead of Kt—R 2. Almost any Chess-player would at once discover the error, by the subsequent play. Those who imagine that a Chess-editor can not, or should not, make mistakes, should remember that there is only one infallible man in the world; and, altho the Pope is something of a Chess-player, yet he can not be induced to act as Editor-in-chief of all Chess-publications.

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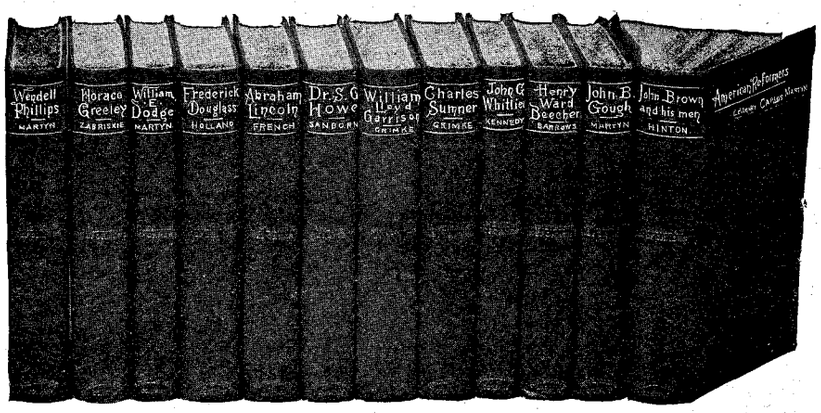

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